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U. S. Department of Agriculture

Oh! but aint these
Moyers lovely?

Catalogue of

LEWIS ROESCH

1897 FREDONIA, N.Y.

UNION ADV. CO.
ROCHESTER, NY



I plant Mr. Roesch's (Rush's) trees, 'cause
I want them to rush right along into bearing.
Papa's did.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS.

Grape Vines Our Specialty.—Since 1880 we have made the propagation of grape vines our great specialty, increasing our planting largely and steadily every year. The more we grow the more we sell; and the more we sell the further our reputation for superior stock gets spread. Every satisfactory vine, plant or tree sent out is a salesman, a perpetual advertisement, and a monument to our success. Our superiority in this line is mainly owing to a peculiarity of our soil and climate in which we can raise **strong and fibrous rooted vines** quickly. In fact, we raise as large vines in one season here as are usually grown in two elsewhere, and of much superior quality. Many nurserymen prefer to buy what vines they sell of us rather than propagate them themselves. This, in part, accounts for the rapid and enormous growth of our business. But while we make Grape Vines our specialty, we also produce large quantities of other stock; 1st, Because we can raise equally well superior rooted currants, gooseberries and other stock; and, 2nd, Because the grape vine trade naturally brings along with it orders for trees, plants, etc.

Our Facilities.—For our convenience and that of our customers we have built a frost-proof cellar 60x100 feet and 9½ feet high in which we store, over winter, all our grape vines, currants, gooseberries, blackberries, red raspberries and a part of our trees and ornamentals. Attached to the cellar is the packing house, 30x40 feet. This room as well as the cellar and yard are amply provided with water by the Fredonia Water Works. Attached to the packing house are rooms for the storage of packing cases, moss, straw, labels, etc., also the grading room, which is connected with the office by an underground speaking-tube. Into this room, heated by a stove, the grape vines, currants, etc., are brought during the winter, a wheelbarrow load at a time, and carefully graded into the various sizes as 2 yr. No. 1; 1 yr., No. 1; 1 yr., No. 2, and culls. The culls we do not offer for sale. The several grades are tied up neatly into bunches of 100 each, except the 2 yr., No. 1, which are tied in bunches of 50. Then they are promptly put back into the cellar and another load brought in. By this means we get leisure to do the grading very carefully, we know to a plant what we have to sell, and have the stock in readiness for packing in spring. Thus we are enabled to do a much larger business more satisfactory to our customers as well as ourselves, than would be possible were we obliged to do the digging and grading in spring in addition to the packing and planting. Moreover, it facilitates the filling of orders to the South and Pacific States during the winter and before the ground thaws here to admit of digging. **From a personal experience since 1880 we know that nursery stock is much safer in the cellar than in the open ground where it is exposed to wind, wet, and often intense cold. We have never stored any in cellar that did not come out as fresh and bright in spring as it went in in the fall.**

Cold Storage.—Having our stock in cellar where we have perfect control over the temperature, we have no trouble in keeping it dormant and in excellent shipping order until May 20th, and longer were it necessary, thus extending the planting season several weeks. However, parties ordering late in the season should mention a second choice as stock of first choice may be exhausted.

No Orders Refused.—It does not pay to put up orders of less amount than \$1, and most nurserymen refuse to accept such. We, however, agree to carefully fill each and every order, no matter how small, so long as our stock lasts, being confident that our goods will please and bring further trade that does pay. In order to everywhere introduce our goods, we offer to mail for ten cents, two one year No. 1 grape vines or currants as samples (*one kind only, of our selection*) to show size and quality of our vines.

Superior Packing.—Our packing, for which we charge nothing, is not excelled by any other establishment. Not only do we pack with a view to entire safety, but also as lightly as possible, in order to reduce transportation charges to a minimum. We pack our goods to carry safely to any part of the world. Everything is carefully labeled. Strawberries are packed in crates with plenty of ventilation to avoid heating.

Transportation Charges.—Inquiries about cost of shipping usually come during the packing season when we are busiest, so that we are not always able to give them the attention we would like to. But you can find out for yourself by inquiring of your express or freight agent. The rate from this place is often less than the rate to this place, and by estimating the weight of the goods when packed an approximate amount may be arrived at. The weight of our stock when packed to go by mail is about as follows per 100: Grape Vines, Currants and Gooseberries, 2 yr., No. 1, 20 lbs.; 1 yr., No. 1, 12½ lbs.; 1 yr., No. 2, 8 lbs.; Blackberries, 7 lbs.; Raspberries, 5 lbs.; Strawberries, 2½ lbs.; Asparagus, 2 yr., 6 lbs.; 1 yr., 4 lbs. Fruit and Ornamental Trees not packed, 5 to 7 ft., 125 lbs.; 4 to 5 ft., 80 lbs. Smaller trees and shrubs in proportion. Packed to go by express they weigh about one-half more and by freight twice as much.

Order Early.—Make your plans and order stock before the hurry of spring is upon you, and while you have leisure. There are many advantages to be gained by this. Always name the date when you want stock sent.

Our Guarantee.—We warrant all our stock true to name and of quality represented to this extent that should any prove otherwise we hereby agree, upon proper proof, to refund the money received for the same, or else replace with others that are true. But we are not liable for damages other than herein named.

Our References.—Regarding our reliability and responsibility we would refer you to the Fredonia National Bank, Miner's Bank, Postmaster, Express Agent, or any other public man or institution here. When inquiring do not forget to enclose a self-directed and stamped envelope for reply. Your own banker may also be able to give you our standing from the Mercantile Reports.

Spring, 1897.

IT is with especial pleasure that we present this year's catalogue to our many friends and customers, for—owing to the past season having been unusually favorable to the growing of Nursery Stock in this section—we can offer an extra large stock of unsurpassed quality and at a lower price than ever before. We have never attempted to compete with "Cheap John," and do not now, for the self-evident reason that the best stock *cannot* be grown for the least money.

In 1875 we commenced growing grapevines and small fruit plants for a local trade. In '84 we bid for a national trade. Since that time we have added one department after another until we now have all the facilities available to the trade, and offer *everything hardy in the nursery line*. During the past season we have shipped over fifty carloads of trees, vines, and plants to all parts of this country and Canada. Ours is not one of the (many) "Largest Nurseries on Earth"—it does not need to be for the benefit of our customers—We are content to know that we have spared no pains to make it one of the very best and most reliable, and that we have succeeded, the testimony of our patrons assures us.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.

Conditions of Success—Fruit culture depends for success on the same conditions as ordinary farming. These are mainly liberal fertilizing, a careful preparation of ground, proper care and culture at the right time, and a judicious selection of varieties suited to the soil, climate, purpose and market. First of importance for fruit growing is a dry soil. Ground too wet for winter wheat should be under drained, unless plowing it up into narrow lands with deep dead-furrows between be sufficient.

What to Plant—Plant mainly of varieties that are generally successful and such as do best in your own neighborhood, but do not confine yourself to them alone. Try other well recommended kinds and new varieties. Be enterprising. If you are the first in a community who learns of the merits of a new kind you may get more satisfaction and money out of a small lot of them than you would out of a large lot of common kinds. Select, principally, varieties of robust constitution that are hardy, healthy, good growers and bearers, for of what avail is high quality, beauty and size, if they bear little or not at all on account of feeble growth and health?

When to Plant—The best time to plant is fall, (with exceptions) say from October 15th until the ground freezes up. The next best time is as early in the spring as the ground is dry enough to work, without exceptions. Strawberries, Black Raspberries, and Peach trees had better be planted in the spring. In case the ground to be planted is exposed to severe winds or else is so damp as to heave in winter, all stock had better be planted in spring. This, however, does not apply to the South, where the winters are mild, everything may be planted in the fall. Still, if it is spring, do not put the planting off until fall, as you would thus lose a season's growth.



Hoeing and Cultivating Grape Vines in our Nursery.

Preparation of Ground—Pulverize the soil thoroughly at least twelve inches deep. Plow sod ground early enough to become thoroughly rotten before planting. But if not practical to do so, then plow into lands the width of rows and plant into the dead furrows. Harrow ground thoroughly to make surface soil mellow, with which to cover the roots. Excellent results are often obtained in this way. If coarse manure is applied it should be plowed in. But well rotted manure is much better and should only be harrowed in so as to remain near the surface. Of commercial fertilizers unleached hard wood ashes are best, especially on warm soil. Next best is bone dust.

Planting Trees—Stake the ground out into straight rows both ways, driving a stake two feet long where the trees are to stand. Dig the holes wide and deep enough to hold the roots without crowding or bending, and keep driving the stake down so it will stand where first put, when the hole is dug. Cut smoothly all broken or bruised roots back to sound wood. Prune each shoot, forming the top, back to one bud. During the summer rub off all buds that start along the body except five or six that may be wanted for a top. Plant same depth as the tree stood in the nursery; or a trifle deeper, always on the same side of the stake, and in the same manner as recommended for grape vines. The distance trees are planted apart should be regulated by the quality of soil, thrift of variety, etc. A strong growing variety on rich soil under thorough cultivation, will grow larger and needs proportionately more room than a poor grower on poor soil. Peach trees may be planted between apple trees each way to good advantage, requiring three times as many peach trees as apple. By the time the apple trees need the room the peaches will be past their prime and may be removed. Dwarf pears may be planted among Standards in the same way, or the same may be filled up with small fruits as strawberries, currants, and especially gooseberries, to which a partial shade seems beneficial.

Overbearing is a prolific source of poor fruit, as well as weakness, disease and death to fruit trees, shrubs and vines. This is principally on account of the tax on their vitality by the bearing of seed. Two thousand fruits on a tree, measuring five bushels, are worth much less in market, while they tax the tree twice as much as one thousand fruits would, measuring the same number of bushels. Every fruit grower, ambitious of success, will heroically remoye, when about half grown, all, beyond what the tree ought to bear, consistent with good fruit, health and crop, leaving, of course, the best.

Care of Stock when Received—When the stock arrives, unpack and plant at once. Should it, however, appear frozen, do not unpack, but cover it up in a cool, dark cellar, or other convenient place where it may thaw out gradually. Freezing does not injure plants, but rapid thawing with exposure to light and air does. If not ready to plant when received, heel them in, in a dry place, protected both against sun and sweeping winds. Dig a trench deep enough to hold the vines, plants or trees, open the bundles and spread them out against the side of the trench an inch or two thick; cover them with a layer of soil, which press firmly against the roots to exclude air, put on another layer of stock and soil, etc., until completed, taking great care to keep the different varieties separate and well labeled. If the vines and plants are to be left heeled in over winter, both root and top must be well covered with earth, and over that place a cover of coarse horse manure and other litter to insure safety. Trees are heeled in leaning with prevailing wind at an angle of 30 or 40 degrees, and buried one-third to one-half of their length. The balance may be covered with evergreen boughs or other brush, but nothing that would attract mice.

Books on Fruit Growing—Parties desiring further information on the subject of fruit growing are referred to the list of Horticultural publications mentioned on page 27.

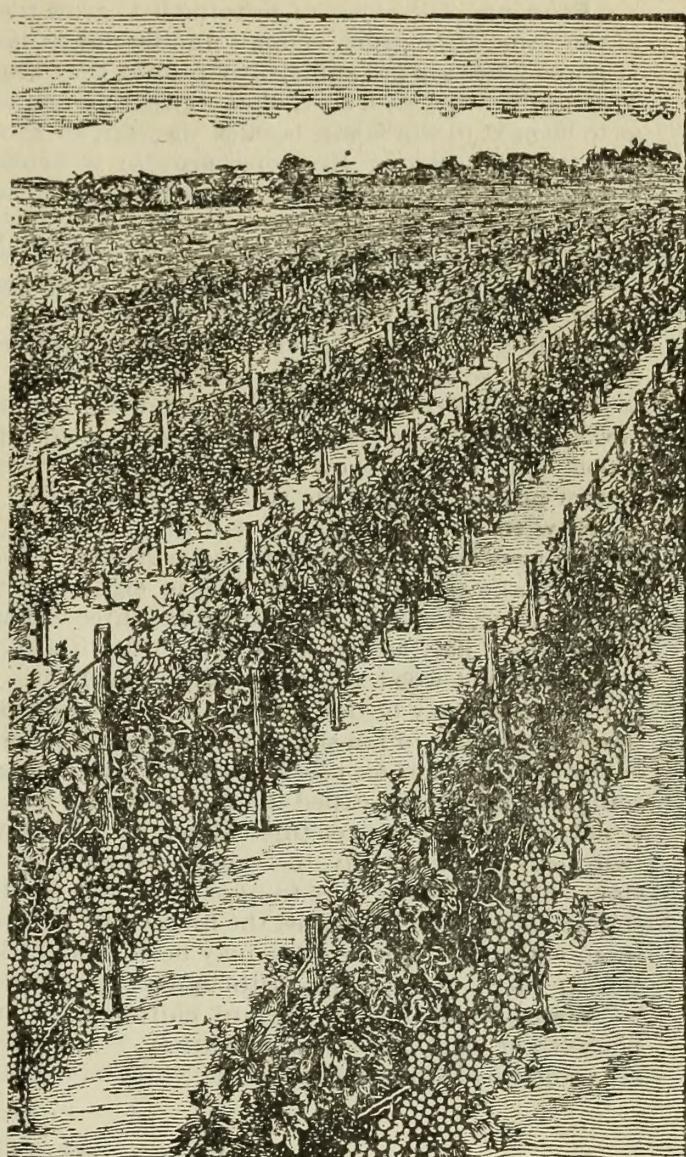
GRAPES.

Selection of Varieties—Beginners in grape culture are often puzzled as to what to select from among the multitude of varieties offered. To such we would say that climatic conditions and other circumstances generally so limit the planter in his selection that he has usually but a comparatively small number to select from, and often too few indeed. In the extreme North the seasons are short, and winters severe, so that none but the earliest and hardiest varieties succeed. In sections where the best can be grown nothing else is wanted. For family use, only the best that can be well grown are desirable; for market, the most profitable only. What those are each particular locality and market must determine. The most profitable in one locality and market may or may not be so in another. For keeping and distant shipping, tough skinned varieties are preferable. In sections where grapes are much subject to mildew and rot, only the most robust and healthy should be selected.

Varieties of the Labrusca class, to which belongs the Concord, succeed over a larger extent of territory than any other, and are particularly recommended for planting in the North and Northwest. To this class belong the varieties Early Victor, Eaton, Hayes, Jewell, Lady, Leader, Moore's Diamond, Moore's Early, Moyer, Niagara, Pocklington, Vergennes, Worden, etc. Varieties of the Riparia class, such as Elvira, Etta, Missouri Riessling, etc., seem better adapted to the South and Southwest. Hybrids containing foreign blood, as Agawam, Wilder, etc., are not as reliable as some other varieties, being more or less subject to rot and mildew in unfavorable localities and seasons.

yet they are of the best for all purposes where they do succeed. Large to very large in bunch and berry, good keepers and shippers, strong growers, productive and of the best quality. Varieties we cannot recommend have been omitted from the descriptive part of this catalogue, but as we still have some vines, and more or less call for them, we keep them in price list.

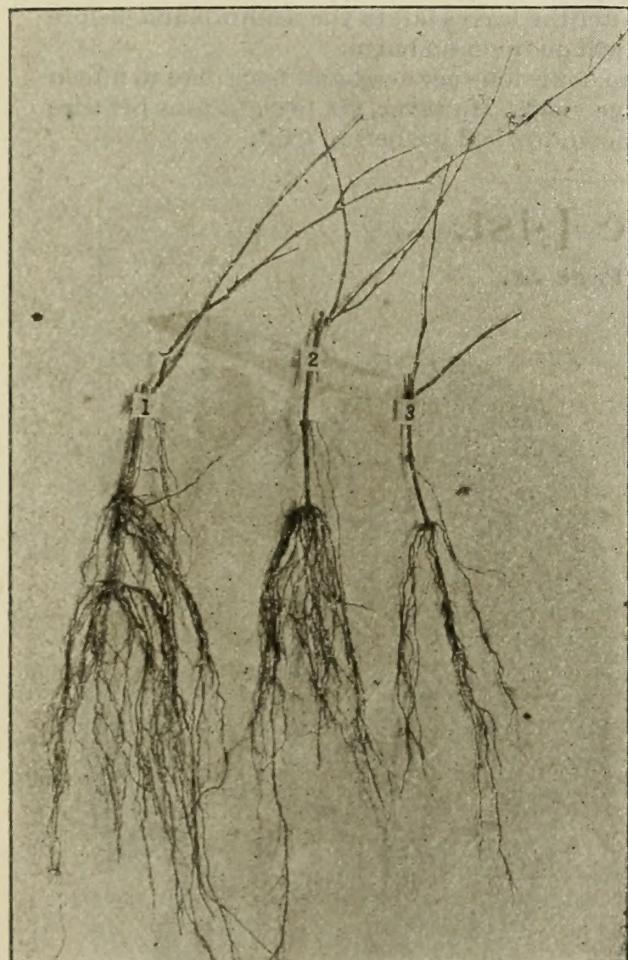
New Varieties—Not all new varieties that are being constantly introduced are improvements, but many of them are, and some prove to be magnificent triumphs of horticulture, to know which is well worth a trial of them all. In this age of close competition it becomes necessary for the fruit grower, if he would make the most of his opportunities, to make himself at once thoroughly acquainted with all varieties that are at all suitable for his locality. To which end he will give each kind a fair trial in a small way as fast as it is introduced and then plant largely of such as he discovers to be most desirable and profitable. It is our practice to subject each and every candidate for public favor to a trial on our own grounds and to freely give the result to everyone interested. This, however, though valuable in a general way, cannot take the place of a trial on every one's own grounds, for the reason that a variety which may prove hardy here may not be so in another section having a severer climate or in a



NIAGARA VINEYARD.

location of greater exposure, or one tender here may be hardy enough in a milder climate or more protected situation. Again, a variety that is subject to mildew here may be more or less so in other places. A trial on the spot only can fully settle such matters.

Planting—Strong growing varieties as Concord, Niagara, Rogers Hybrids, etc., should be planted 8 to 10 feet apart each way, and weaker growers, as Delaware, Lady, Jessica, etc., some 6 to 8 feet, according to the strength and quality of the soil. In cold climates and exposed situation plant deeper than in warm ones, to avoid injury by severe freezing. For same reason plant deeper in a loose soil than in a compact one. If the soil is clayey or wet, plant some seven or ten inches deep, and in the fall plow up to them, leaving a dead furrow between the rows to carry off the water. But if the ground be dry and gravelly or sandy, plant them not less than twelve to fifteen inches deep. While planting the vines use care not to let the roots get dry. Cut them back to about a foot long and dig a hole large enough so the roots can be spread out in it, about as they grow in the nursery. Work good, rich, fine and moist surface soil around and amongst the roots until they are all covered, when they should be firmly tramped down. Cover up but partially at first and level off gradually during the season. After planting, trim vines back to within two or three buds of the ground.



Grape Vines reduced to 1-16 natural length and caliper.
1 represents a 2-year No. 1; 2 a 1-year No. 1, and 3 a 1-year No. 2 vine.

Pruning—The object of pruning is to grow the greatest amount of fruit of the best quality, and at the same time canes enough and no more than to produce an equally good crop the next year. If grape vines are not sufficiently pruned they bear much more fruit than they are able to perfect. The result is they overbear, often to their permanent injury. The fruit is so small, scraggly and late as to be next to worthless, besides they fail to grow and ripen canes strong enough to bear a good crop the next season. By proper pruning you concentrate the vigor of a vine into a smaller number of canes and clusters which it can perfect. The berries and clusters grow large and ripen early, thus you secure a greater number of pounds of fruit to the vine (though less clusters) of much superior quality, and at the same time strong, well ripened canes for the next year's bearing, and all this without any injury to the vine whatever. If vines do not grow strong enough, cultivate better, fertilize and trim close. If too strong and do not bear enough, give them more room, either by building the trellis higher or by cutting out every second or third vine. Prune the remaining ones longer so as to cover the space.

Summer Pruning—This is intended to supplement winter pruning. It is done as soon as the new shoots get to be five or six inches long (early in June here) and consists in breaking off all new shoots that neither show flower buds nor are needed for the next season's bearing canes. All further pruning during the summer is harmful.

How to Prune—The first fall after planting, cut the vines back to the ground again, leaving but a spur of three or four buds above ground. Let two canes grow the second season. They ought now to make a growth of from five to eight feet; if so, cut one of them back to three buds in the fall following, and the other to within three or four feet, to bear. Should they have made a larger growth more may be left; if less, but little if any. For if the vine is not strong enough to force a good growth of wood, it is too weak to bear fruit. As the vines grow older and stronger, from three to five canes may be left to bear (always preferring those that start within a foot of the root), and these trained out in fan shape on stakes or trellises. Two or more year old wood ought always to be cut down as much as possible, as it is the young wood only that bears fruit. This mode of trimming and training is called the fan system. But there are many others, the description of which is not within the scope of this catalogue. Whatever system be adopted, the treatment the first two years is practically the same. Grape vines may be trained against buildings, fences, or on stakes and trellises. Wire trellises some five feet high are the best for vineyards. All young vines should be protected, at least the first winter or two, by plowing up to them, or otherwise covering them with soil. The pruning may be done any time after the leaves fall in the autumn and before the sap starts in the spring, although a little bleeding will do them no harm.

Yield—In ordinary vineyard culture from two to four tons per acre, and from five to fifteen pounds per vine, according to variety, is a fair average yield. However, six to eight tons per acre are sometimes produced and single vines have been known to yield bushels of fruit.

Descriptive List.

See Price List, Page 28.

Agawam—(Rogers No. 15.) A large, red grape ripening with the Concord. Sweet and of a rich, aromatic flavor. A rank grower and very productive. One of the most reliable of Rogers' Hybrids.

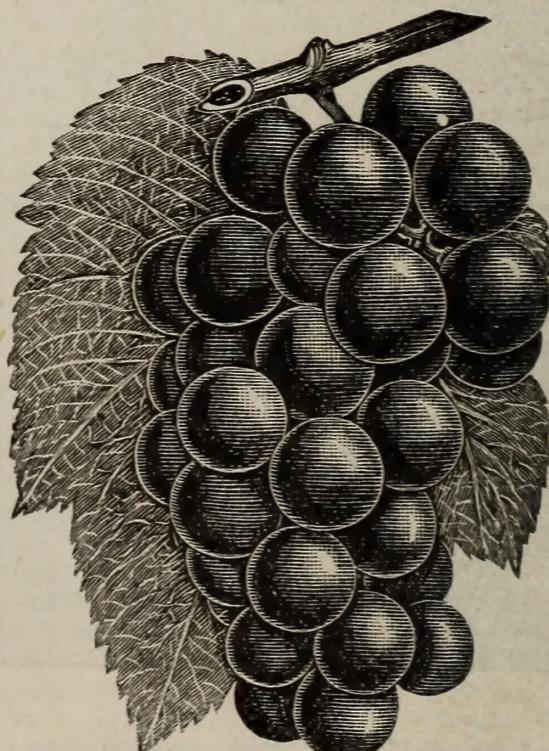
Amber Queen—Dark red, early. Bunch and berry medium, very sweet and of the finest flavor. Splendid for an arbor, but not very productive.

Aminia—(Rogers No. 39.) A beautiful black grape ripening before the Concord. Bunch large and compact, berry very large. Sweet and excellent flavor. Productive and valuable for garden and vineyard.

Barry—(Rogers No. 43.) Black. Ripens before Concord. Bunch very large and shouldered. Berry large, flesh tender, flavor sweet and good. Vine vigorous, healthy and hardy. A beautiful grape.

Berkman's—Red. A cross between Clinton and Delaware, originated in S. C. Much like the Clinton in vigor, health, and hardiness of vines. In color and season it is similar to the Delaware but not as sweet.

Brighton—Dark red. Ripens with, or before Delaware. Bunch large, long and shouldered,



MOORE'S EARLY.—1-4 Size.

berries medium, skin thin, flesh tender, sweet and best quality. Vine vigorous and fairly productive. It yields best if planted between other varieties. A valuable and desirable grape for garden and vineyard.

Brilliant—New, bright red. Originated in Texas and is said to be a cross between Lindley and Delaware. The vine has proved hardy and healthy here so far. The fruit is of superior quality, and owing to its tough skin, carries and keeps well. Very promising.

Catawba—Well known, red. Bunch and berry large and of a rich vinous, refreshing flavor, and best quality. Ripens several weeks after Concord.

Centennial—Color green, with blush in the sun. Bunch large, long, and shouldered; berries medium; flesh very sweet and juicy and of exquisite quality. Skin thin but tough; a good keeper; vine vigorous, healthy and hardy. Liable to overbear; prune short. Very desirable for home use. Its poor color spoils it for market.

Champion—A prolific and profitable early market grape; black; quality only second to third rate. Ripens with or before Moore's Early. Flesh sweet, juicy and foxy; a rank grower, very healthy, hardy and productive.

Clinton—Black; desirable for wine and preserving; bunch and berry small to medium; flesh juicy and spicy; colors up with the Concord but is not ripe until two or three weeks later. A rank grower and hardy.

Colerain—New white. Bunch medium to large, berries medium, very sweet, tender and of excellent quality. It ripens with Moore's Early, but will keep until frost without dropping its berries. A vigorous grower, abundant bearer and perfectly hardy and healthy.

Concord—The most extensively planted and generally successful grape in America. Black, bunch and berry large, fair quality, medium early; vine a rank grower, very healthy, hardy and productive.

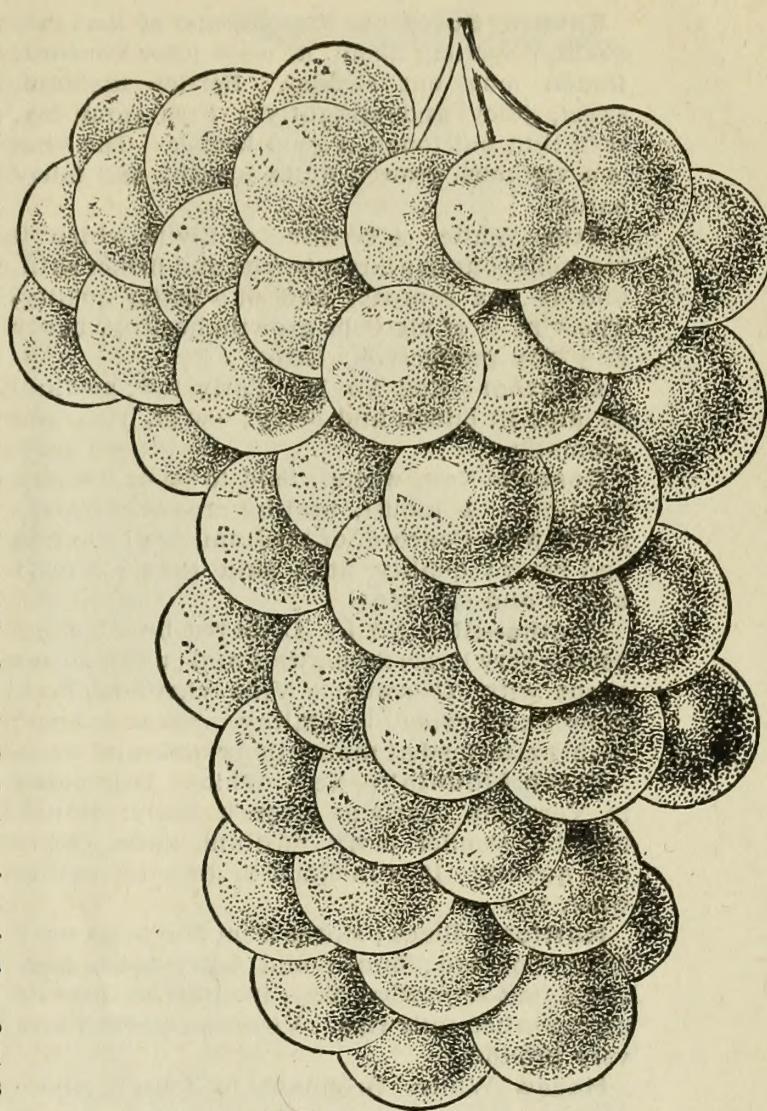
Cottage—A seedling of Concord, a little smaller in bunch and berry, but more compact; sweeter and a few days earlier; not quite as productive. A rank grower, very healthy and hardy.

Cynthiana—Highly prized for wine at the South and Southwest. Bunch medium, berries small, sweet, black; vigorous and healthy; late.

Delaware—The standard of excellence. Red; ripens with or before Concord. Bunch and berry medium, compact, flesh juicy, very sweet and refreshing; vine very hardy and productive; a slow-grower, requires rich soil, good culture and close pruning. Subject to mildew in poor grape sections and seasons.

Diana—Red; ripens soon after Concord. Sweet and high flavored; bunch medium, short and compact; berry medium. Good keeper and shipper; vine vigorous and fairly productive.

Dracut Amber—A very early red grape. Large in bunch and berry; sweet but foxy; hardy, healthy, vigorous and productive; valuable for the extreme North.



MOYER.

Duchess—White. Ripens soon after Concord. Berry medium, clusters medium to large, compact, long and shouldered. In flavor and quality of the best. Usually hardy and free from disease. A strong grower and productive; also an excellent keeper and shipper.

Early Ohio—New, black. Originated near Cleveland, O. Ripens a week before Moore's Early. Bunch and berry medium. Adheres persistently to the stem. A strong, robust, healthy grower, and very productive.

Early Victor—Black. Ripens early, before Concord and of better quality; of medium size in bunch and berry; sweet, pleasant and not foxy. Vine a strong grower; healthy, hardy and productive.

Eaton—Black. Originated by John B. Moore of Mass. A seedling of Concord. Bunch large and berry very large. About as early, but not as sweet as its parent. Pleasant, juicy, with tender pulp. Vine vigorous healthy and productive.

Elvira—White. Ripens about with Catawba; a very strong, healthy and robust grower, and as productive as anything we have seen yet. Bunch and berry of medium size and very compact. Highly prized as a wine grape at the South.

Empire State—A white grape of first rate quality, ripening about a week after Concord. Bunch long but slender. Berries medium, sweet, juicy and sprightly. Free from fox, skin thin but tough, a good keeper. The vine is a vigorous grower, quite healthy and fairly hardy.

Etta—White. A seedling of Elvira which it resembles but has larger berries and firmer skin, and is less compact and of a better quality. The vine is of vigorous growth, healthy, hardy and very productive. Late.

Gaertner—(Rog. No. 14.) Early, red; medium to large in bunch and berry; sweet, rich and aromatic.

Geneva—New, white. Said to be of ironclad hardiness, a robust, healthy grower. Ripens about with Concord, of medium size in bunch and berry; quality fine; skin thick; a good keeper and shipper.

Goethe—(Rog. No. 1.) Light red, bunch large, berries very large, flesh sweet and juicy; ripens about with Catawba. Vine vigorous, rank grower and generally healthy. Good keeper; highly esteemed at the South for table and wine.

Green Mountain—New, White. Originated in Vermont. Early as Moore's Early. Bunch long but slender, berry medium, sweet and of fine quality. It is inclined to drop its berries when ripe.

Hartford—Black; ripens from four to six days before Concord; bunch and berry large, flesh sweet, but somewhat foxy; inclined to drop its berries when fully ripe. Vigorous, healthy and very prolific.

Hayes—White. Originated by John B. Moore of Mass. Ripens a week before Concord. Bunch and berry medium, skin firm, flesh tender, very sweet, juicy and excellent. Vine hardy and healthy, similar to Martha, both in growth and fruit, of better quality, but not as productive.

Herbert—(Rogers No. 44.) Black; bunch and berry very large, flesh sweet, tender and of good quality. Early, hardy and productive. One of the best of Rogers' Hybrids.

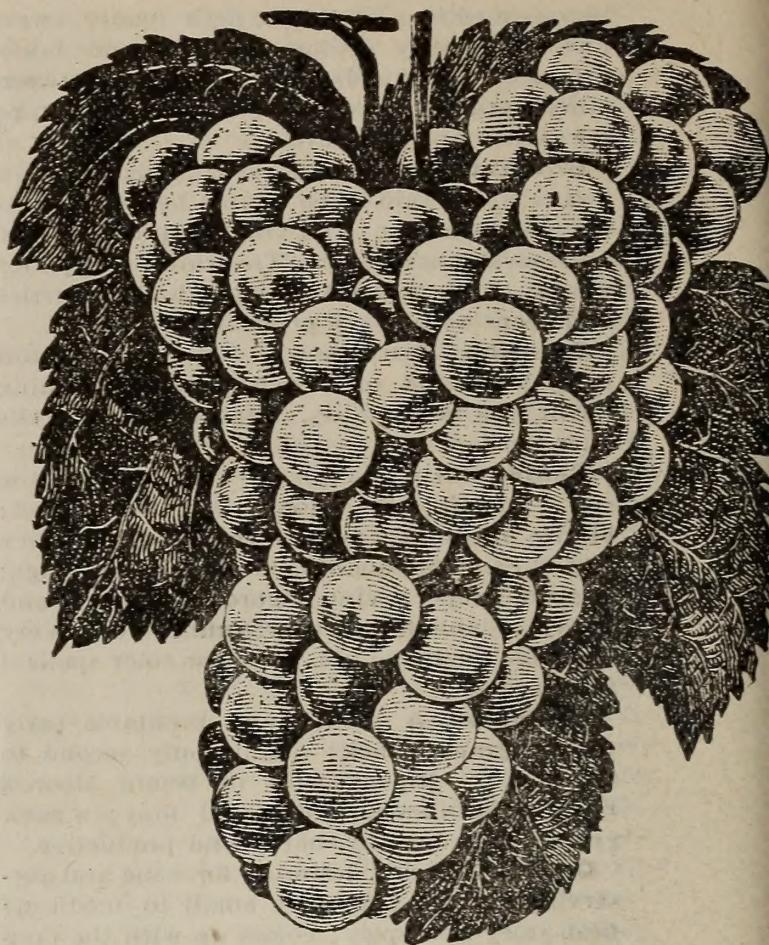
Highland—Black. A strong grower, healthy, and very productive, bunch and berry very large and handsome; ripens with or soon after Catawba. Quality very good. Desirable wherever it will ripen.

Iona—A red grape of the best quality; ripens before Catawba; is not reliable, and cannot be recommended for extensive vineyard planting.

Isabella—A well-known old variety; black; bunch and berries large and of good quality. Strong grower and productive, but late and not very hardy.

Ives—Black; colors up early, but does not get fully ripe until after the Concord. Bunch and berry medium; compact. Quality fairly good when fully ripe. Very healthy, hardy, vigorous and productive. A generally successful market grape.

Jefferson—A red grape of the best quality; bunch very large and handsome, berries medium; vine vigorous, healthy and productive. Ripens with or before Catawba.



NIAGARA.—1-4 Size.

Jessica—A white grape, originated in Canada. Ripens with the earliest; small to medium in bunch and berry. Sweet as honey, not foxy. Vine a fair, compact grower, healthy and productive. One of the hardest.

Jewell—Black. Much like Early Victor in appearance and quality, but earlier; bunch and berry medium, sweet and sprightly, good, without a trace of fox; skin thin but tough; vine hardy, healthy and productive, and has never been known to either rot or mildew.

Lady—White; an excellent early grape; healthy, hardy and productive, but a slow grower; should be grown on rich soil, or else closely planted and trimmed. Bunch and berry large, compact, handsome, and of good quality.

Lady Washington—White. A handsome grape of good quality; berry large, bunch very large, double shouldered, and of fine yellow color; vine a rank grower and productive; fairly healthy and hardy. Ripens a little before Catawba.

Leader—New white. Originated in Ohio. A vine of robust constitution, a strong grower and very hardy, healthy and productive; medium in bunch and berry, and very sweet. Ripens early.

Lindley—(Rogers No 9). A red grape of the best quality, and one of the most desirable of Rogers' Hybrids. Ripens with Concord, and keeps well; medium to large in bunch and berry; flesh tender, sweet, and of a high aromatic flavor. Vine vigorous, hardy and healthy. It seems to be more productive when mixed with other varieties.

Martha—White. Ripens with Concord, of which it is a seedling. Medium in bunch and berry; color greenish, turning yellow when dead ripe. Good as Concord in quality, but sweeter. A good grower and bearer; hardy and healthy.

Massasoit—(Rogers No. 3). Red. Bunch and berry large; flesh tender, sweet and pulpless, with agreeable aroma. The earliest of Rogers' Hybrids; ripens with Hartford. Vine vigorous, healthy, hardy, and fairly productive.

Merrimac—(Rogers No. 19.) Black. Ripens about with Concord. Bunch and berry very large; quality good. Very similar to Wilder, but hardier. Strong grower and productive.

Missouri Riesling—(Grein's No. 1). A white wine grape. Ripens before Catawba. Bunch and berry of medium size and good quality. Vine very vigorous, healthy, hardy and productive.

Moore's Diamond—White. A strong grower and quite healthy and hardy; very productive. Bunch and berry large. Quality fine. Ripens a little before Concord. Very desirable for both domestic and market purposes.

Moore's Early—Black. A seedling of the Concord, which it resembles. Equal to it in quality, health and hardiness, but ripening some ten days earlier. It is a good, fair grower and bearer, but requires age to do its best. Bunch large; berry very large. Valuable for garden and vineyard.

Moyer—This red grape originated in Canada, and seems to be a cross between the Delaware and some purely native variety. In hardiness, quality, color and size it is the equal of the Delaware, but is a better grower, two weeks earlier (ripening with the Champion), and is free from rot and mildew. Deficient in pollen, and should be planted among other varieties to bear well. Very valuable.

Niagara—A magnificent white grape, and very valuable for both garden and vineyard. A rank grower and very productive of beautiful bunches of the largest size. Berries large, with a tough skin; quality good. Ripens about with Concord. Popular with vineyardists and amateurs, North and South.

Norton's Virginia—A black wine grape. Highly esteemed at the South. Ripens late. Bunch long; berries small. A rank grower, healthy and productive.

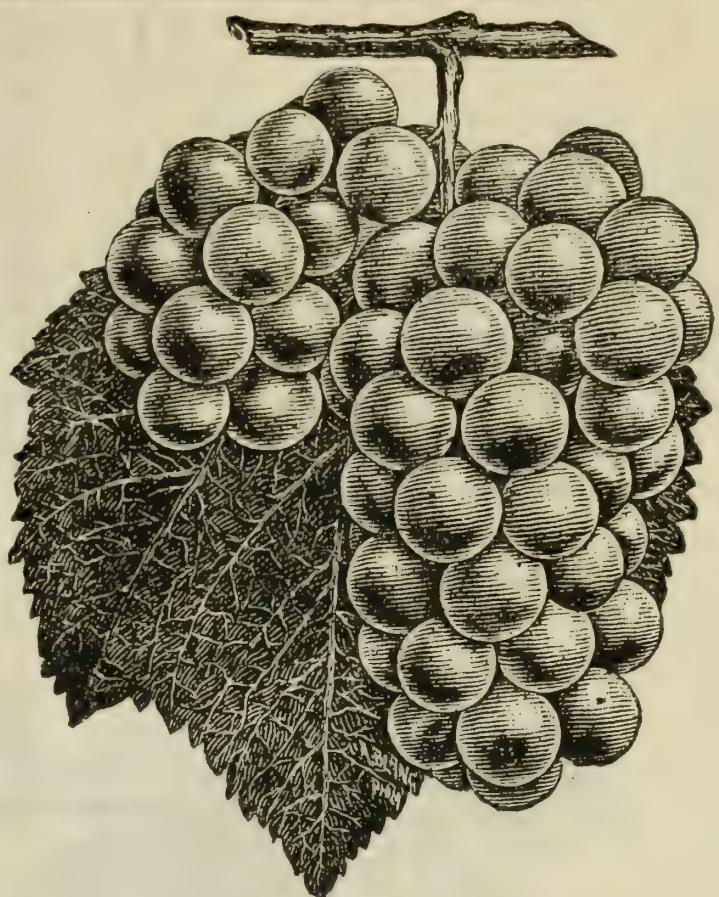
Perkins—Pale red. Ripens before Concord. Bunch medium; berry large, sweet and juicy, but foxy. Vine a rank grower, healthy, hardy and productive.

Pocklington—White. Very large and showy in both bunch and berry. Compact, and of a beautiful golden color. Quality about as good as the Concord, with which it ripens; by some liked even better. Vine vigorous and very healthy, hardy and productive.

Prentiss—A white variety of good quality. Bunch and berry medium to large, compact, vigorous and very productive. Keeps well. Rather late and tender.

Salem—(Rogers 22). One of the most popular of Rogers' Hybrids, Red. Ripens with Concord. Bunch and berry large; flesh sweet, tender, with a rich, fine flavor. A good keeper; vigorous and productive.

Telegraph—Black. Ripens with Hartford. Vine a strong grower, healthy and very produc-



ULSTER PROLIFIC.—1-4 Size.

tive; bunch large, very compact and showy; berry medium. Flavor pleasant and sprightly.

Triumph—New. A white grape of very large size and fine quality, but late. Is thought highly of in the South.

Ulster Prolific—A very desirable red variety. Originated in New York State. Medium in bunch and berry; skin thin but tough. Very sweet and of exquisite flavor. It ripens with the Concord. Keeps and carries well. The vine is very hardy, healthy, vigorous and productive.

Vergennes—Red. Ripens with or soon after Concord. Bunch of medium size; berry large, skin thick and tough. Vine very vigorous, healthy and productive; hardy. Quality excellent; a splendid keeper and shipper.

Victoria—White. Of good size and quality. Very vigorous, healthy, hardy, productive and reliable. Highly recommended by the *Rural New Yorker*. The best out of 1,500 seedlings grown by the late T. B. Miner of New Jersey.

Wilder—(Rogers No. 4). Black. Bunch and berry very large; flesh sweet, pleasant and of excellent flavor. Vine a good grower, healthy and productive. Ripens soon after Concord. A popular market grape, and good keeper and shipper.

Woodruff Red—A grape of ironclad hardiness. A rank grower, and very healthy. The fruit is large in bunch and berry; attractive, shouldered, sweet, and of fair quality, but somewhat foxy. Desirable as a market variety where many others fail. It ripens soon after Concord.

Worden—This excellent grape has come to the front by merit alone. It is as hardy, healthy, vigorous and productive as the Concord, of which it is a seedling, but better in quality, sweeter, larger in bunch and berry, and several days earlier. The worst that can be said of it is, that it will crack under conditions that the Concord will. Very valuable for garden and vineyard.

Wyoming Red—A very early red grape; desirable for garden and vineyard. A good grower, very healthy and hardy. Bunch and berry medium. Sweet, but a little foxy.

CURRANTS.

See Price List on Page 28.

The growing of this fruit and the Gooseberry is the easiest and least troublesome, and at the same time most profitable, of any the fruit grower has to deal with. About the only thing to do is to keep the weeds down and to gather the crop, which latter process does not demand that close attention necessary for other berries. This fruit may be left to hang a week or two after ripe, if necessary, without any harm. They are usually gathered when pickers are not busy with raspberries. Plant in rows about five feet apart and three feet in the row. On the red and white varieties the fruit is mainly borne on the wood two years old, the black varieties on wood one year old. Prune accordingly. To kill worms on currant and gooseberry bushes, dust them with white hellebore while the dew is on. Fertilize liberally.

Yield—About one hundred and fifty bushels per acre and some two or three quarts per bush, but often a great deal more.

Black Champion—The best black currant of European origin. Very large in bunch and of excellent quality. A very strong, robust grower.

Cherry—Old and tried. Very popular in market on account of its great size and deep red color. Not as productive as others.

largest size, is free from that rank odor of other black currants, has a peculiar flavor of its own, and is as eatable off-hand as the huckleberry which it resembles. But its greatest usefulness is for culinary purposes, being unexcelled for pies, jams, and jellies.

Fay's Prolific—New.

As large as the Cherry, with longer clusters, much more productive and better quality, but the bush is more liable to break down under a heavy crop or in a strong wind than other kinds.

Franco-German—This currant was produced by the originator of Fay's Prolific. It is the healthiest, rankest grower, and most productive

currant of which we know. It holds its foliage longest of any. Its clusters are four to five inches long, its berries of the size of La Versailles; ripens latest of all and holds its fruit in good condition until fall.

La Versailles—Red. Nearly as large as the Cherry, with longer clusters, much more productive and not quite as acid. Very profitable.

Lee's Prolific—Black. This variety is larger, more productive, sweeter, and of better quality than any of the old black varieties.

North Star—New. A chance seedling from Minnesota. It is an exceedingly vigorous grower. Canes often grow to a length of 3 to 4 feet in one season. It is extremely hardy, productive, and very mild in flavor. While the individual berries do not grow as large as the Cherry currant, its bunches are longer.

Red Dutch—Very productive, good quality, but small.

Victoria—A strong grower and very productive, of bright red berries on very long clusters. Very late and profitable.

White Crape—Large, mild, of excellent quality, and productive. Best of the white varieties for home use and market.



Crandall—New, black. A seedling of the Missouri wild currant, exceedingly productive, a rank grower, thoroughly hardy, and free from insect enemies and disease. The fruit is of the

GOOSEBERRIES.

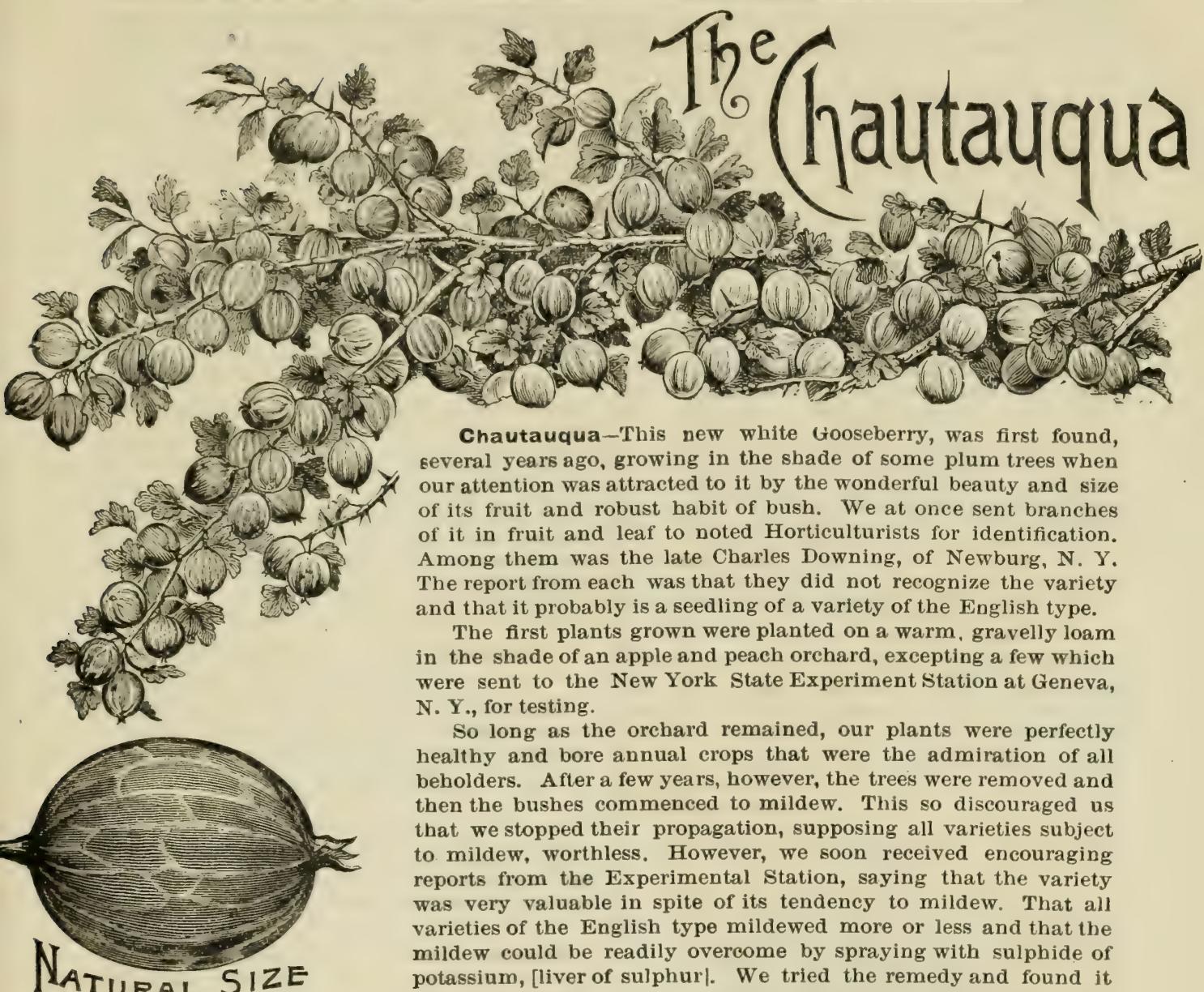
See Price List on Page 28.

The Gooseberry is a rank grower and generally needs more trimming than the Currant; otherwise its culture is about the same. It is usually picked just as it commences to ripen.

The fruit is used for pies, tarts, canning, etc., and can be shipped in boxes and barrels as well as in crates.

They accommodate themselves better to shady situations than any other fruit; indeed, partial shade seems to be beneficial. Plant three by five feet apart. For mildew, spray them with a solution of $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce liver of sulphur to 1 gallon of water every ten days from the time the leaves start in spring until the fruit is picked. Kill the Currant Worm as directed for currants.

Yield—Six to eight quarts per bush is a fair crop, but we have grown as many as three pecks on a bush of the Houghton.



Chautauqua—This new white Gooseberry, was first found, several years ago, growing in the shade of some plum trees when our attention was attracted to it by the wonderful beauty and size of its fruit and robust habit of bush. We at once sent branches of it in fruit and leaf to noted Horticulturists for identification. Among them was the late Charles Downing, of Newburg, N. Y. The report from each was that they did not recognize the variety and that it probably is a seedling of a variety of the English type.

The first plants grown were planted on a warm, gravelly loam in the shade of an apple and peach orchard, excepting a few which were sent to the New York State Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y., for testing.

So long as the orchard remained, our plants were perfectly healthy and bore annual crops that were the admiration of all beholders. After a few years, however, the trees were removed and then the bushes commenced to mildew. This so discouraged us that we stopped their propagation, supposing all varieties subject to mildew, worthless. However, we soon received encouraging reports from the Experimental Station, saying that the variety was very valuable in spite of its tendency to mildew. That all varieties of the English type mildewed more or less and that the mildew could be readily overcome by spraying with sulphide of potassium, [liver of sulphur]. We tried the remedy and found it quite successful. In fact, we find it but little more expensive than

spraying for the potato bug. We also find that other varieties of the English type, and some said to be of American parentage, even, mildew worse than the Chautauqua. However, the place to plant the Chautauqua is in the partial shade afforded by young orchards, where they are not likely to mildew.

The bush of the Chautauqua is a very vigorous, stout, stiff, upright grower, having the usual complement of thorns. It should not be planted closer than four by six feet apart. Its leaves are large, glossy and dark green, its fruit is of a beautiful light yellow color perfectly free of spines and down, veined and translucent, averaging in size 1 to 1 1/4 inches in diameter, although we have often grown them 1 1/2 inches long. It is rather thick skinned, but very sweet and of exquisite flavor.

Report of the New York State Experimental Station. Director Dr. Peter Collier.

GENEVA, N. Y., Aug. 4th, 1893.

Dear Sir—The Chautauqua gooseberry has been fruited at this Experiment Station for several years. During this time it has been vigorous and productive. The fruit is large, smooth, pale yellow, very good and sweet. It belongs to a class of gooseberries commonly known as English gooseberries, and like the English varieties and their seedlings, it sometimes mildews. At this station the mildew has been successfully treated for several years by spraying, and the finest English varieties have

been kept practically free from this disease. To those who take the trouble to spray their gooseberries we can recommend the Chautauqua as one of the best varieties yet tested on our grounds. Very truly yours,

Prof. S. A. BEACH,
Horticulturist.

The Chautauqua Gooseberry at the World's Fair.

At the World's Fair Exhibition there was perhaps the largest show of gooseberries ever made in this country. The Geneva Experiment Station has planted almost every known variety, both from Europe and America, and most of these were on exhibition. In competition with

these were two plates of the Chautauqua gooseberry, which overshadowed everything on exhibition, either in the New York State Exhibit or in any other exhibit, in size and beauty, and it was equal to anything exhibited in quality. It is safe to say that the Chautauqua is the largest gooseberry ever produced in this country; it is at the same time a remarkably vigorous grower and equally as great a bearer, being the most productive gooseberry in existence.

Report of a Former Horticulturist of the New York Experimental Station at Geneva, N. Y.

GENEVA, N. Y., May 14th, 1893.

Dear Sir—My opinion of your berry (Chautauqua) has not changed, and I consider it as good as the best of English varieties in regard to size of berries and superior to them as to yield and vigor of plant. E. Smith & Sons of this place have watched it for several years and have written you in regard to it. They are business men and would not touch anything of no value.

Yours, etc.,

C. E. HUNN.

Report of the West Virginia Agricultural Experimental Station.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., April 6, 1895.

LEWIS ROESCH: Dear Sir—I find that the Chautauqua fruited last year and was by far superior to anything we have. It is very prolific, of good size, was not bothered with the mildew, and very hardy. Very sincerely,

F. W. RANE,
Horticulturist.

Report of the Connecticut Agricultural Experimental Station.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 14, 1894.

LEWIS ROESCH: Dear Sir—The Chautauqua gooseberry fruited with us this year, and we consider it a promising variety. The berries are very large and smooth, and of a pale yellow color. Quality is excellent. The plant is a vigorous grower, and though not sprayed, yet was free from mildew this season.

Yours truly,
W. E. BRITTON,
Horticulturist.

Shrewd and Enterprising Business Men Watching the Chautauqua.

The Chase Nurseries,
GENEVA, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1893.

Dear Sir—We notice you have rather a fine gooseberry at the Experimental Station. Are

you prepared to offer it either by the hundred, thousand, or the entire stock out and out? We would like to hear from you on the subject.

Yours truly,

R. G. CHASE & Co.

E. Smith & Sons, Fruit Growers and }
Nurserymen, GENEVA, N. Y., Feb. 14, '92. }

Sir—Would like to ascertain what disposition you made of your seedling gooseberry (Chautauqua) that you sent to the Agricultural Experiment Station here for testing. Would you care to dispose of a limited amount of plants for our own cultivation? Awaiting your reply we remain,

Yours truly,

E. SMITH & SONS.

Chautauqua Giving Excellent Satisfaction.

ADEL, Ia., Jan. 14, 1896.

LEWIS ROESCH: Dear Sir—I have been watching the Chautauqua for some time, and hesitated to take hold of it on account of its probable susceptibility to mildew, but reports the past season go to show that it is giving excellent satisfaction.

Yours truly,

M. J. GRAHAM.

Chautauqua Does Remarkably Well.

LANCASTER, Pa., Jan. 8, 1896.

MR. ROESCH—The Chautauqua gooseberry does remarkably well on my ground. Large, of the best quality and a great bearer.

Respectfully yours,

DANIEL D. HERR.

1,000 plants of the Chautauqua were sold before they were advertised, solely on the strength of what the parties had themselves seen of them.

Downing—The largest of the American varieties. Whitish green, and of good quality; the bush is a strong, stout, upright grower, and quite prolific and healthy.

Houghton—Pale red, medium sized berries, of good quality. A vigorous but slender grower, healthy and very productive.

Industry—Very large, dark red and of a rich, pleasant flavor, but not of robust constitution.

Smith's Improved—Large, yellow; skin thin. Of best quality and unsurpassed for table use and cooking. A good grower and free from mildew.

RASPBERRIES.

See Price List on Page 29.

For garden culture, raspberries may be planted about four feet apart each way, and tied up to stakes. A row or two each of blackberries, raspberries, grapes, currants, gooseberries and strawberries across the garden will be very convenient to attend to and would be a perpetual source of pleasure, comfort, health and profit all through the season.

For field culture, plant in rows six or seven feet apart and two and one-half to three feet in the row, and set two to five inches deep, according to the nature of the soil. In the fall or spring following, trim the canes back to within one or two feet of the crown, according to the growth they have made. About in June, when the young canes have made a growth of from one and a half to two feet high, pinch off the tip ends to make them throw out laterals. This makes them stocky and able to resist high winds. After fruiting, remove all the old wood, as the new canes need all the room, and should have all the strength the root is able to furnish.

Red raspberries usually produce many more canes than are desirable for fruiting purposes; only four or five of them should be left to grow in a hill, and the rest hoed off as soon as they appear, the same as weeds.

Yield—A bush is able to bear several quarts, but about two thousand quarts per acre is a fair average yield under ordinary field culture.

Black Raspberries.

Columbian—New. Purple or dark red. Similar to Shaeffer's Colossal, but much larger in both bush and berry, and more prolific. Bushes 10 to 16 feet high are said to have been grown, averaging five quarts per bush, by the acre. An excellent shipper, and the best for canning and drying. The bush propagates from the tip. Late.

Gault—A new everbearing variety of great promise. It is well known that most varieties of black caps bear more or less fruit on the new canes during the summer, depending on the weather and soil. The everbearing ones have this peculiarity better developed. The Gault is said to bear as large a main crop as the Gregg on the canes of the previous season, and after that, large clusters on the new canes, until stopped by frost. The berries are of a beautiful jet-black color, large as the Gregg, and of excellent quality.

Gregg—Very large and late. Bush a strong upright grower, productive and very desirable for market and home use.

Kansas—New. Originated in Kansas, where it is prized as the best black cap. Ripens early and is as large or larger than the Gregg. Jet

black, firm, handsome and of best quality. Very vigorous and productive.

Ohio—Very productive and firm. Season medium to late. Bush strong grower and hardy. Very valuable for shipping and drying.

Palmer—A new variety of great promise. Very early, and ripens its whole crop in a short time. A strong grower, great bearer and very hardy. Berries large and good. It always commands the highest price in market.

Shaeffer's Colossal—Colossal both in bush and size of berry. A good shipper, excellent to dry, and unsurpassed for canning. Dark red, and of fine quality. The bush does not sucker but roots from the tips only. Very productive.

Souhegan—Early, hardy and productive. Sweet and of fine quality. Not very firm.

Wineberry, Japanese—A raspberry from Japan, differing from anything we have in this country. Its canes are covered with purplish red down the whole length. The berries grow in clusters. They are deep red in color, glossy, handsome and fairly firm. Sub-acid, and quite refreshing.

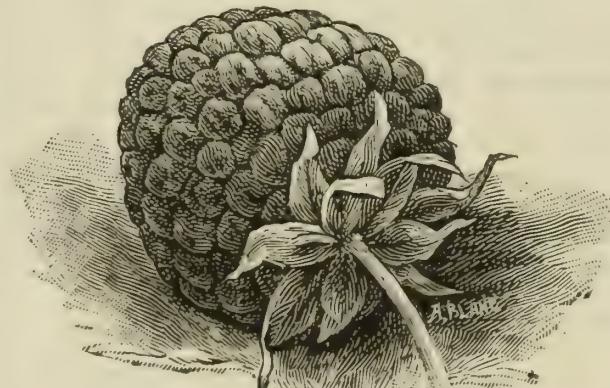
Red Raspberries.

Cuthbert—The best late red raspberry for home use and market. Fruit bright red and very large; bush very vigorous, hardy and prolific. Very valuable.

Golden Queen—New. Similar to the Cuthbert (of which it is a seedling), except in color,



JAPANESE WINEBERRY.

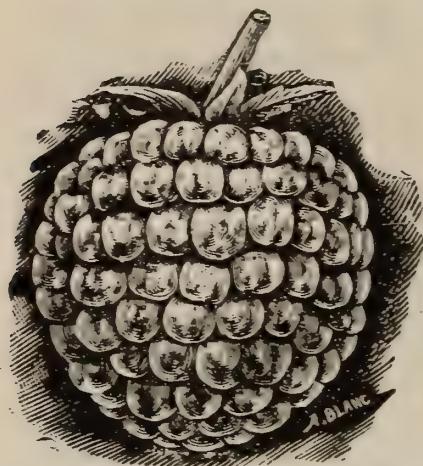


LOUDON.

which is what its name implies. Very large, hardy, vigorous and productive. No garden should be without it.

Loudon—New. Similar to Cuthbert, but larger, firmer and much more productive. E. S. Carman, editor of the *Rural New Yorker*, than whom there is no better authority in the United States, says: "The Loudon is the best hardy late red raspberry we have ever tried, ripening with the Cuthbert; averages larger. Very firm, continuing later, and among the heaviest yielders I have tried."

Marlboro—A new variety that has come to stay. A very large, bright red berry, ripening with the earliest, firm and of good quality. Very hardy, and a great grower and bearer.



MAYBERRY, JAPAN GOLDEN.

Mayberry, Japan Golden—A raspberry ripening before the strawberry, late in May. A cross between an importation from Japan and the Cuthbert, made by the celebrated originator Burbank of California. The bushes are distinct from other raspberries, grow six to eight feet high, and are very prolific. Berries large, sweet and of a glossy golden color.

Miller—New. Said to be equal to the Cuthbert in vigor of cane, hardiness, productiveness, size, firmness, quality and color of berry, but ripens with the very earliest. Very popular wherever tested.

Royal Church—New. One of the best for home use. It is aromatic, sprightly, delicious, and of the largest size. Excellent for the table and preserves. A vigorous grower, perfectly hardy, and very prolific. Its tendency to crumble makes it undesirable for market.

Strawberry-Raspberry—One of the many novelties from Japan. Its appearance points to a hybrid between the strawberry and raspberry, strange as that may seem. It is a low-growing, spreading bush, and dies to the ground every fall. It is of a bright crimson color, and in size and shape half way between its apparent parents. In flavor delicious and unique. Very interesting.

BLACKBERRIES.

See Price List on Page 29.

The time has been when a crop of blackberries was a very uncertain quantity north of Pennsylvania. But since the recent introductions of hardy and improved varieties, fine large fruit may be grown in most any part of the country with a reasonable degree of certainty. The culture of the blackberry is essentially the same as that of the raspberry, except as it is a stronger bush it needs a little more room and longer trimming.

Average yield about one hundred bushels per acre, or two to three quarts to the bush.

Ancient Briton—New. This variety was brought from England a few years ago and unostentatiously and by merit alone has it worked itself into the esteem of both growers and consumers. It is very hardy, vigorous, healthy, and exceedingly productive of the very largest berries. Late.

El Dorado—New. A chance seedling found in Ohio some thirteen years ago, which, in all that time, never failed to produce a full crop, except once, when a late May frost killed all blackberry blossoms. It is described as being extremely hardy, very productive, healthy and a strong grower. Fruit of good size and extra fine quality.

Erie—New. Originated on the shore of Lake Erie and is of ironclad hardiness, having endured 25 degrees below zero unprotected and unharmed. Superior in size and productiveness; of strong growth and free from rust and other diseases, second only to Early Harvest in earliness, of uniform size and shape, firm and of excellent quality.

Kittatiny—A rank grower and productive, nearly hardy here. Berries large and good.

Logan, or Raspberry-Blackberry—This is quite an interesting novelty. It appears to be a cross between the raspberry and the blackberry. Its fruit is large, firm, dark red, like a blackberry in shape, and in flavor a combination of both. It ripens with the early raspberry. The bush is strong and vigorous, healthy, and so far has proved hardy. Its canes are free of thorns, but covered with a downy fuzz. Well worthy of trial everywhere.

Lucretia Dewberry—The dewberry is a running or trailing blackberry, and may be left to

sprawl on the ground or else tied up on stakes or trellises like grape vines. They propagate from the tips like black raspberries and never sucker. Prune severely. The Lucretia is new and the best of its class, ripening before any blackberry. Very large and wonderfully productive and of the very best quality. Entirely hardy, but even if it were not, its trailing habit makes it very easy of protection. ■

Minnewaski—New. Resembling Kittatiny, but ripens very early, and is healthy and hardy. Fruit large and fine quality.

Snyder—Very popular on account of its great hardiness and productiveness. Berries are of medium size, sweet and good. Reliable.

Stone's Hardy—The hardiest of the well tried varieties. Equal in size, quality and productiveness to the Snyder, but later.

Taylor's Prolific—Medium to large, tender, sweet; a strong grower, productive and quite hardy.



LUCRETIA DEWBERRY.

Wachusett's Thornless—A medium sized berry of the best quality. The bush is quite hardy, productive and nearly thornless. Very desirable.

Wilson's Early—This is the great market berry of New Jersey. Fruit is very large and

early. Bush tender, and needs protection at the North.

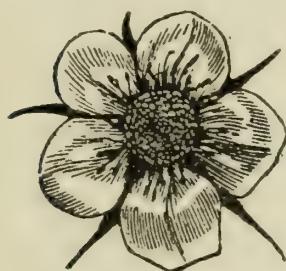
Wilson, Jr.—A seedling of, and a great improvement over Wilson's Early. Larger, earlier, hardier, and much more productive. Not subject to rust.

STRAWBERRIES.

See Price List on Page 29.

For home use, strawberries may be planted in rows some three feet apart and one foot in the row. But much larger and more fruit can be grown by closer planting, say one by one and a half feet, cutting off the runners as fast as they grow. In field culture they are usually planted in rows four feet apart and one foot in the row and runners left to grow. Planted so, most of the cultivation may be done with horse labor. It is very essential that they be kept free of weeds all through the season. It is well to mulch them early in the winter for protection against severe and sudden changes of weather, and to keep them from heaving out. Coarse horse manure is first-rate for this purpose, but in want of it, potato tops, corn stalks, evergreen boughs, or other litter having no weed seeds in, will do. Coarse material has to be removed in the spring, while the finer parts of horse manure may be left to fertilize and keep the ground damp, which is quite an advantage in dry weather. We cannot recommend summer planting in the North, as the plants are then very young, tender and expensive, and the weather unfavorable. Whatever the heat and dry weather does not destroy, a severe winter is sure to. Early spring is a far better time. In the South, where winters are mild, late fall and winter is no doubt the best time to plant. Varieties marked P have imperfect blossoms and to produce well should have every third or fourth row of some variety, not so marked, planted between them, then they are even more productive than those having perfect blossoms.

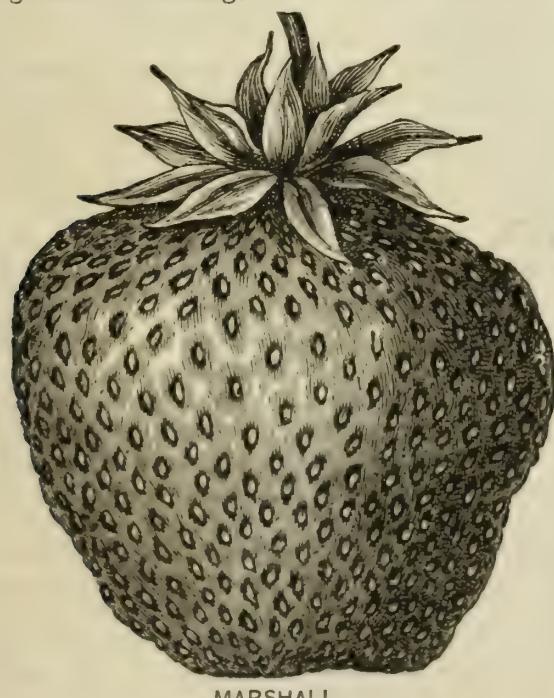
Yield—A fair average crop, under ordinary field culture is about 100 to 150 bushels per acre, but much more than this has been grown, even as much as a quart per plant.



PERFECT BLOSSOM.

ity. Late, popular wherever known for market as well as home use.

Bubach's No. 5, P—New. This is one of the very best varieties for home use or nearby market. The plant is very large, dark green. Very hardy, robust and productive. Fruit of the largest size and uniform. Early; continues a long time in bearing.



MARSHALL.

Brandywine—This new variety has been well tested in different parts of the country and has never failed. The plant is large, hardy, healthy, vigorous, and an abundant bearer. Berries large, regular, conical in form, firm, and of excellent quality.

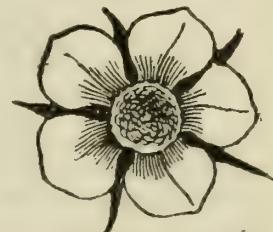
Crescent Seedling, P—One of the rankest growers, and a great bearer of medium to large sized, nice looking berries. Fair quality, but soft.

Cumberland Triumph—For home use and near market this is one of the best. Very large size, even, regular shape and very attractive. A strong grower and productive.

Enhance—One of the very best market varieties. Exceedingly vigorous, healthy and productive. Very firm and of a bright crimson color. Large and uniform in size. One of the best for fertilizing pistilate varieties.

Gandy—The best late berry. A robust grower, healthy and hardy. The fruit is very large, firm and of a bright crimson color.

Greenville, P—It has been tried thoroughly at the experimental stations for the past six years, and reports are unanimous in its favor. It leads for productivity, market, home use and general purpose, combines earliness, firmness, large size, good quality, very even and fine color, with wonderful vigor and health of plant.



IMPERFECT BLOSSOM.

Haverland—A cross between Crescent and Sharpless. The fruit is of large, uniform shape, beautiful color and excellent flavor. Plants are large, robust, healthy, and ripen the fruit up early.

Jessie—This is not the largest strawberry we have ever seen, nor the prettiest, firmest, most productive nor best grower, but it combines all these good qualities in a high degree and is very desirable for both field and garden.

Marshall—New. One of the earliest. Plant very strong and vigorous. Berries of the largest and very uniform in shape. Dark crimson and of a most delicious flavor. Very fine.

Michael's Early—Resembles Crescent in vigor, health and fruit, but is much earlier.

Miner's Prolific—A large dark red berry of fine quality and very productive. Firm and robust. Desirable.

Parker Earle—This is a very strong, robust grower, producing large stocky plants (but not many) with large, bright, healthy foliage. Enormously productive. The berries are large, long, regular and uniform; crimson and moderately firm. Remarkable for its ability to withstand heat and drought.

Princess—Hardy and vigorous in plant and exceedingly prolific. It roots deep and stands drought better than the average. Fruit large and uniform. Very attractive.

Sharpless—Very popular. Berries of immense size, of cockscomb shape. Good quality and moderately firm, a strong grower and productive. To do its best it should be planted on strong ground and kept in hills.

Splendid—Probably the best general purpose strawberry before the public to-day. A strong, healthy grower, prolific as Warfield, nearly as

large as Bubach, perfect flowering, uniform in size and shape. Very firm, brilliant color, and one of the best in quality.

Van Deman—The most promising extra early market berry. Has been tested at all the experimental stations, where it is highly recommended. Of good, fair size, brilliant color, very firm, even shape and high flavor. The plant is a strong grower, healthy robust and productive.

Warfield, P—New. The best market and shipping berry. A rank, hardy grower; more productive and larger than Crescent, of a dark red, glossy color and equally as firm as Wilson. Season medium.

Wm. Belt—New. Its originator says that he has frequently grown berries of this variety of which twelve would fill a quart. In shape they are rather long and conical. Bright red all over, glossy, moderately firm. Plant vigorous, healthy and quite prolific. Quality good. Promising.

Wilson's Albany—This old variety occupies same place among strawberries that the Concord does among grapes. Its great firmness makes it especially popular with shippers.

ASPARAGUS.

See Price List on Page 29.

The culture of this early and delicious vegetable is usually very profitable. It comes early in the season when there is little else to market and the proceeds are very acceptable. It is a rank feeder and must be manured very highly. Plow or spade the ground at least a foot deep, work in and mix with the soil thoroughly plenty of rich, well-rotted manure. For field culture plant in rows three and one-half or four feet apart in the row. But for home use they may be planted one and one-half feet apart each way and some three inches deep. Keep the ground clear of weeds, and spread on a good coat of rich manure every fall.

Columbian Mammoth White—New. Remarkable for the color of its shoots, which are white, as well as for its vigor, large size and yield.

Conover's Colossal—Large, a strong grower, productive and of fine quality.

Palmetto—Earlier, larger and more productive than the Conover's Colossal.

Barr's Mammoth—Earliest of all, otherwise the equal of Conover's.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT.

See Price List on Page 29.

The first thing in spring to furnish material for pie and sauce. Also very desirable for canning and should be in every garden. Plant three or four feet apart and make the soil rich. The richer the soil the earlier, larger and better the stalks will be.

Myatt's Linnaeus—Early and good.

Victoria—The largest and best.

PEARS.

See Price List on Page 29.

Pear trees budded onto pear roots are known as Standards. Dwarf pears are budded onto quince roots. Dwarfs come earlier into bearing, usually within two years after planting, but they do not last as long as Standards, unless planted deep so that the point of union between the pear and quince gets several inches under ground, in which case the pear stock will strike roots also, and thus eventually become a Standard. Dwarf pears require more culture, fertilizing and pruning than Standards, but are equally as prolific if, indeed, not more so. All varieties are not equally well adapted for dwarfs, and we offer trees of only such as are. Duchess d'Angouleme and Louise Bonne are most successful on the quince.

Pears are much superior in quality if ripened in the house. Pick them about ten days before they would get ripe on the tree. Winter pears should be left hanging on the trees as long as safe, then pick and store like apples.

Plant Standards about 18 to 20 feet apart each way, and Dwarfs 10 to 12 feet. We can furnish Standard trees of all varieties named, but Dwarfs of only such as have the letter "D" affixed to e.

Summer.

Bartlett, D—Large, yellow; high flavored, juicy, buttery and rich; a vigorous grower and heavy bearer; very popular. August and September.

Clapp's Favorite D—Much like Bartlett, of which it is a seedling, but larger and a little earlier; very vigorous. August.

Koonce—New. Tested for several years and found robust, hardy, healthy, and very productive. It ripens with the earliest and for so early a variety is quite large. Handsome, quality good. Very profitable. July.

Lawson or Comet, D—The largest early pear and exceedingly handsome, though not of high quality; a good shipper and very profitable. August.

Osband's Summer, D—Medium size, yellow with red cheek; mild and pleasant; of fine flavor and productive. August.

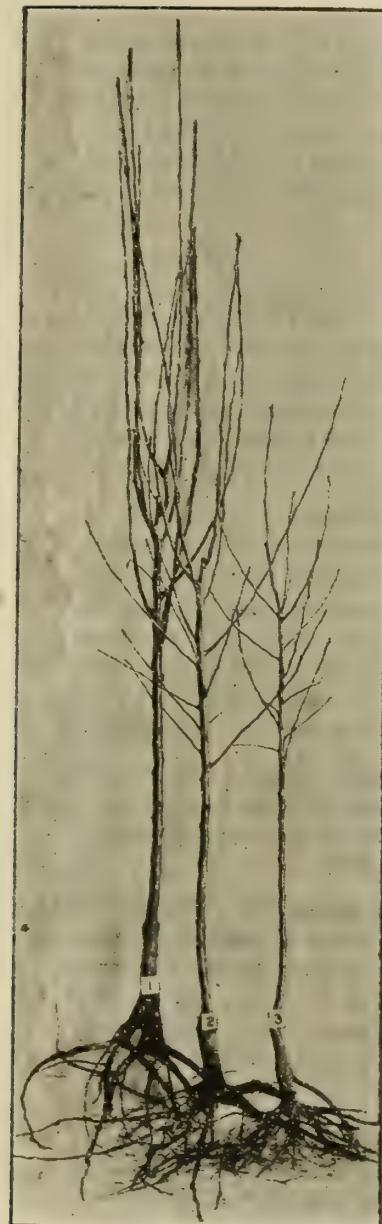


Photo-engraving of our Standard Pear Trees reduced to 1/27th natural length and caliper.

1 represents a 6 to 8 foot tree, 1 to 1 1/4 inch caliper.
 2 " 5 to 7 " 3/4 to 1 "
 3 " 4 to 5 " 5/8 to 3/4 "

Tyson, D—Medium size, yellow and russet; melting, sweet and juicy; vigorous. August.

Wilder—New; the earliest pear and of high quality; medium size; keeps and carries well; very vigorous, hardy and productive. August.

Autumn.

Bartlett-Seckel—A cross between the two varieties whose names it bears. In it are combined the best qualities of each. Good size, high quality, and beautiful color. September and October.

Duchess d'Angouleme, D—Very large, greenish yellow; juicy, rich and of fine flavor,

though rather coarse grained; very popular and profitable. October.

Flemish Beauty, D—Large and beautiful, yellow and russet; juicy, melting, sweet and good; a great bearer; reliable. September and October.

Carber—New. A Japan Hybrid like the Kieffer, but earlier, larger and of much better quality, blight free, hardy. A rampant grower and immensely productive. One of the very best for preserving.

Howell—Large, light yellow with red cheek; handsome, rich, sweet and melting; an early and profuse bearer. September and October.

Idaho—New; very large, nearly round; yellow with brownish red on sunny side; quality best; very hardy, vigorous and prolific. September and October.

Kieffer, D—Large, rich golden with red cheek; very vigorous, healthy and hardy; an early and regular bearer; the best for canning; very profitable. October and November.

Louise Bonne, D—Large, greenish yellow with red cheek; fine quality; a vigorous grower and great bearer. September and October.

Seckel, D—Small, yellowish brown and of the highest flavor and quality; tree a good grower and productive. September and October.

Sheldon—Medium to large; russet red; of best quality; productive. October.

Vermont Beauty—New. A strong, vigorous grower, and very hardy, healthy and productive. Fruit of medium size, yellow, nearly covered with carmine; fine grained, juicy, sweet, rich and aromatic. A beauty in appearance and of the highest quality.

Winter.

Anjou, D—Very large, greenish yellow; buttery and melting with sprightly, vinous flavor; very vigorous and productive; one of the best and most desirable. November and December.

Clairgeau, D—A very large and handsome market variety; juicy and vinous; bears early and abundantly; profitable. November and December.

Easter—Large, yellow with brown dots; quality good; one of the best winter pears. December to February.

Lawrence, D—Medium to large, yellow with brown dots; melting, pleasant, aromatic. November and December.

Lincoln Coreless—New. A very large late winter pear, peculiar for the poor development of its core, which makes it practically core and seedless. High color and beauty are also claimed for it. Juicy, sweet and aromatic. December to March.

Mount Vernon, D—Medium, light russet; juicy and aromatic; early bearer. November and December.

PLUMS.

See Price List on Page 30.

Plums do best on strong, rich soil, containing considerable clay, or at least a clay sub-soil. If soil is light, plant trees budded on peach roots, and deep, to avoid the borer. The most successful plum growers cultivate thoroughly, fertilize and prune annually, and are ever on the watch for the black knot, which is promptly cut off and burned. The curculio is shaken off daily into sheets and destroyed (for four weeks from the time the blossoms fall), or else the trees are treated to two or three applications of a very weak solution of Paris green by means of a force pump. The plum is particularly impatient of neglect, but is all the more liberal to the careful and painstaking cultivator. Plant fifteen feet apart each way.

Oriental Plums.

This class of plums have been introduced from Japan within a few years, and are remarkable for their great vigor, hardiness, productiveness, early bearing, freedom from black knot, and their curculio resisting ability. They are free from worms, although the curculio may have left his trade-mark all over them. The fruit is large, sweet and of excellent flavor and aroma. Pit small. Flesh thick, firm, and skin tough, making them good shippers. Very popular wherever tested.

Abundance (Botan)—Very large and early; of a beautiful, bright cherry color. One of the finest and handsomest growers. Very hardy. An early and abundant bearer. Middle of Aug.

Burbank—A most vigorous grower and an abundant and early bearer. The fruit averages, perhaps, a little larger than the Abundance, and is some two weeks later; large, clear cherry red.

Flesh a deep yellow, very sweet, and of a fine aromatic flavor. One of the best and most profitable. Late Aug.

Ogan—Large, bright golden yellow; firm, sweet, rich and dry. Vigorous and hardy. Early Aug.

Red June (Red Nagate)—A vigorous, hardy, spreading tree and very prolific. Fruit medium to large, of a deep vermillion red, and very showy. Good, pleasant quality, slightly sub-acid. Aug. 1st.

Satsuma—Hardy, vigorous and productive. Fruit large, purple, with small pit; flesh firm, juicy, dark red; quality very good. Late Aug.

Simon's (Prunus Simon)—Brick red, of an aromatic flavor; better than any Apricot. The tree resembles the peach, and is very hardy and productive. Aug.

Willard—A vigorous grower, hardy and very productive. One of the best market varieties on account of its earliness, large size, and good keeping and carrying qualities. Late in July.

Bailey (Chabot)—The tree is an upright, vigorous grower, and most prolific bearer. Fruit large, round, of a cherry-red color, finely dotted with orange. Flesh yellow, melting, and of excellent quality. Sept. 1st.

American Native Plums.

This class, owing to its great hardiness, is particularly useful on the western prairies and wherever the other classes prove too tender.

Marianna—A very rapid grower and remarkably productive. Light red. Medium size. Aug.

Pottawattammy—Large, yellow, vigorous, perfectly hardy; an immense bearer. Early. Aug.

Weaver—Large, purple, good quality; hardy and very prolific. Aug.

Wild Goose—Medium, red, juicy and sweet. July.



European Plums.

Bradshaw—Very large, purple, juicy, vigorous and productive. Aug.

German Prune—Medium, oval, blue. Very rich and sweet; productive, popular. Sept.

Guli—Very large, blue, sweet and pleasant, though somewhat coarse. Very robust and prolific. Sept.

Imperial Cage—Large, greenish, juicy, rich and desirable. Very vigorous and productive. Aug.

Lombard—Medium, dull brick color, sweet and good. A great bearer and valuable market variety. Aug.

Moore's Arctic—Said to be the hardiest plum known. Medium blue, juicy, sweet and pleasant. Very prolific. Sept.

Niagara—Equal to Bradshaw in every respect except much more productive. Aug.

Pond's Seedling—Very large and showy, violet red; flesh rather coarse. Very prolific. Sept.

Reine Claude—Very large, greenish, good; productive. Sept.

Red Egg—Large, red, sub-acid; firm and prolific. Sept.

Shippers' Pride—Large, purple, very showy. A free grower; very productive and excellent shipper. Profitable. Sept.

Shropshire Damson—Medium, dark purple. The best of the Damsons. Esteemed for preserving. Curculio proof. Oct.

Washington—Very large, green, sweet and good. Very robust and exceedingly productive. One of the best. Aug.

Yellow Egg—Large, egg shaped. Excellent for cooking. Good and productive. Aug.

CHERRIES.

See Price List on Page 29.

The Heart and Bigarreau cherries are sweet, of larger and more robust growth than Dukes and Morrellos. Plant them eighteen feet apart each way. Plant Dukes and Morrellos fifteen feet apart. Their growth is slower but much hardier; fruit sour. A dry soil is very essential for cherries.

Hearts and Bigarreaus

Black Tartarian—Very large, juicy, rich and productive; one of the best. End of June.

Gov. Wood—Large, light red; juicy, rich and delicious. End of June.

Napoleon Bigarreau—Very large, pale yellow and red; firm and sweet; profitable. July 1st.

Windsor—New, large, liver colored; very firm and good; a very late and valuable variety. End of July.

Yellow Spanish—Large, pale yellow with red cheek; juicy and very good. End of June.

Dukes and Morrellos.

Dyehouse—New; much like early Richmond, but a week earlier. June.

Early Richmond—Medium size, red; quite acid; hardy, healthy, very early and productive;

the most popular sour cherry. June.

English Morrello—Large, very dark red; sub-acid, rich and good. End of July.

Louis Phillip—Medium; rich purplish red; mild sub-acid. July.

May Duke—Large, dark red; rich, juicy and excellent; popular and reliable. June.

Montmorency (Large)—Large, light red; tender, sub-acid. One of the best. End of June.

Ostheim—New Russian; large, dark purplish red; tender, juicy and pleasant; exceedingly hardy; very vigorous and productive.

Wragg—Very hardy, vigorous and productive, dark purple; quality excellent. July.

Rocky Mountain Dwarf—An improved variety of the Western Sand Cherry. Very hardy and wonderfully productive. Grows about four to five feet high. Fine as an ornamental shrub as well as useful.

APRICOTS.

See Price List on Page 30.

The Apricot is one of the most delicious of all fruits. It requires the same kind of soil and treatment as the peach. It is, however, a favorite of the curculio, which must be kept in check as recommended for plums. The Russian varieties (those marked with an "R") are much hardier than the others and peaches, and often succeed where these fail. Plant 15 feet apart each way.

Alexander, R—Large, oblong, yellow and red; sweet and delicious. An immense bearer. One of the best. Early July.

Alexis, R—Very large, yellow, with red cheek. Slightly acid, but rich. A rapid grower and free bearer. Middle July.

Catherine, R—Vigorous and productive, medium size, yellow, mild, sub-acid. End July.

Gibb, R—The earliest. Medium size, yellow; fine quality and productive. End of June.

Harris—New. The largest, hardest and best apricot known. Has been largely grown in New York state with good success. Prolific and profitable. July 20th.

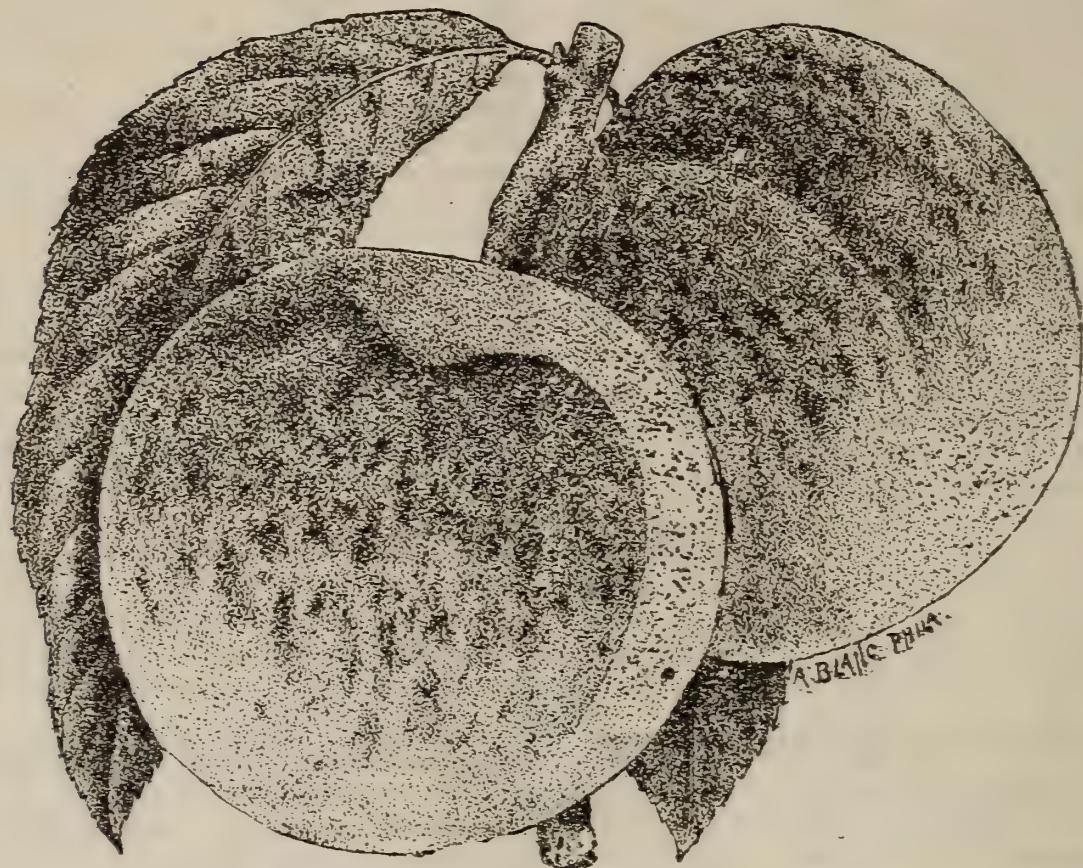
J. L. Budd, R—Large, white and red; juicy, sweet and extra fine. The best late variety. Vigorous and prolific. Aug.

Moorpark—One of the largest. Orange with red cheek. Of a rich flavor and very productive. Aug.

Nicholas, R—Medium large, white, sweet and melting. Very handsome and valuable. July.

PEACHES.

See Price List on Page 30.



CROSBY.

Peaches succeed best on a warm soil. Keep ground well cultivated and fertilize mostly with wood ashes, lime, etc. Barnyard and other nitrogenous fertilizers produce too rank and soft a growth, thus making them tender. Trim the new growth back annually $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ and part entirely if too dense, before sap starts in spring. Keep out the borer by wrapping the trunk with tarred paper extending some four inches under and as much above the surface of ground. Disease and early death is caused mainly by the borer and starvation. Plant 15 feet apart each way. The white fleshed varieties are marked by affixing the letter "W" to name.

Alexander, W—Medium, greenish white with red cheek, juicy and sweet. Semi-cling. Aug. 1st.

Beers Smock—Large, yellow with dull red cheek; quality second class, hardy, robust and an immense bearer. Free. Oct.

Chair's Choice—Of largest size, yellow and red, firm; a strong grower and heavy bearer. Free. Sept.

Champion—An extra early white peach of ironclad hardiness. For a very early peach it is also remarkable for its size and quality, many specimens having attained to the size of ten inches in circumference. Free. Aug. 15.

Crawford's Early—Very large, yellow and red. Best quality; very beautiful and popular; productive; free. Early Sept.

Crawford's Late—Similar to Early Crawford but later and not quite as productive. Free. End Sept.

Crosby—The constant and abundant bearing, often when all others failed, has brought this variety into public favor. It is the hardiest peach known. The tree grows low and spread-

ing. Fruit is of medium size, bright orange yellow splashed with carmine. Very popular. Free. Sept. 15.

Early Rivers, W—Large, creamy white with pink cheek, juicy, sweet and of very rich flavor. Early Aug.

Elberta—Introduced several years ago, but it is still gaining in popularity. It is hardy, a sure bearer, and very prolific. Fruit large yellow with red cheek. Flesh yellow, firm, juicy and of high quality. Generally successful market peach North and South. Ripens soon after Early Crawford. Free.

Foster—Much like Early Crawford, but larger and not as prolific. Free. Early Sept.

Globe—New. An improved late Crawford; larger and much more productive; one of the best. Free. Oct. 1st.

Hill's Chili—Medium size, dull yellow; very hardy and a great bearer. Free. End Sept.

Mountain Rose, W—Large, white and carmine, of excellent quality and very reliable. Aug.

Old Mixon Free, W—Large, white with red cheek; fine quality; very hardy and prolific reliable. Middle Sept.

Old Mixon Cling, W—Large, pale yellow and crimson; rich and high flavored; one of the best clingstone peaches. End Sept.

Sneed, W—New. The earliest peach known. Ripens some 8 or 10 days before Alexander. Medium, white and blush, quality excellent. Productive and profitable.

Triumph—New. A yellow-fleshed peach, ripening with Alexander. Tree is very vigorous, prolific, and in great demand. Fruit of good size, yellow and crimson. Semi-cling.

Wager—One of the hardiest, reliable and productive peaches; quality excellent; large, yellow and red. Free. End Aug.

Wonderful—New; a very large peach of a rich golden yellow and carmine color; best quality; very vigorous, and productive. Free. Middle Oct.

APPLES.

See Price List on Page 30.

Plant apple trees 30 to 40 feet apart each way. Russian varieties are marked by affixing an "R" to name. Dwarf apple trees we can furnish only of such varieties as have a "D" after the name.

Summer.

Early Harvest—Medium to large, pale yellow, mild and excellent; productive. August.

Golden Sweet—Large, pale yellow, tender and very sweet. Aug.

Red Astrachan, D—Large and handsome, crimson, rather acid; a good grower and very hardy. Aug.

Sweet Bough—Large, pale yellow, sweet, tender and juicy; a moderate grower; productive; profitable. Aug.

Tetofski, R. D.—Medium size, yellow, striped red; juicy, sprightly and very attractive. July and Aug.

Yellow Transparent, R.—New, medium, pale yellow; tender, juicy, sprightly; a good early bearer. Aug.

Autumn.

Alexander, R.—Very large and handsome, crimson; sub-acid, pleasant. Sept. and Oct.

Bietigheimer, D.—One of the largest and handsomest apples; sub-acid and pleasant flavor.

Duchess of Oldenburg, R. D.—Large, striped; tender, juicy, sub-acid; good grower, regular and free bearer. Sept.

Gravenstein—Very large, striped; tender, rich, sub-acid; profitable. Sept. and Oct.

Maiden's Blush, D.—Large, beautiful, yellow with blush cheek; fine quality and prolific. Sept. and Oct.

Pumpkin Sweet—A very large, yellowish russet; very rich and sweet. Oct and Nov.

Rome Beauty—Large, yellow shaded and striped with red; juicy, tender and sub-acid; productive. Oct. to Dec.

Wolf River, R.—Large, greenish-yellow shaded with crimson; juicy, pleasant, spicy and excellent; tree vigorous and very hardy. Oct. and Nov.

Winter.

Baldwin—Large, dark red; sub-acid, good; productive and profitable. Dec. to March.

Ben Davis—Large, handsome, striped; valuable late keeper. Dec. to March.

Fallawater—Very large, greenish-yellow with red cheek; good, vigorous and productive. Nov. to March.

Fameuse (Snow)—Well known, productive; medium size, deep crimson; flesh white. Nov.

Gano—New; large, deep red and very attractive; tender, mild and sub-acid; a free grower and early bearer; prolific; good shipper and keeper. Feb. to May.

Crimes' Golden, R.—Large, golden yellow; best quality; very productive, hardy and vigorous. Jan. to April.

Greening, Rhode I.—Large, green; tender rich, sub-acid; productive; very popular. Dec to April.

King of T. Co.—A handsome red apple of the largest size and best quality; good grower and bearer. Nov. to March.

Mann—Medium to large; yellow; juicy and pleasant; an early and free bearer. Jan. to Apl.

Northern Spy—Large, striped red; quality excellent; free grower and productive. Dec. to June.

Pewaukee—Medium, bright yellow splashed with red; sub-acid, rich and aromatic. Jan. to May.

Rambo—Medium, yellow striped with red; productive. Nov.

Roxbury Russet—Medium to large; yellow russet; crisp and good; productive. Jan. to June.

Salome, R.—Medium, striped red and yellow; good quality; withstands wind better than other varieties; bears early and abundantly. Feb. to Aug.

Talman Sweet—Medium, bright yellow; rich and very sweet; productive. Nov. to April.

Twenty Ounce—A very large, showy, striped apple; brisk and sub-acid; a free grower and very productive; popular.

Wagener—Medium, yellow shaded with crimson; flesh firm and of good quality; an early and abundant bearer.

Walbridge, R.—Medium size, handsome, striped; quality good; productive; a good grower and one of the hardiest. March to June.

Wealthy, R.—Medium to large, dark red; sub-acid; a free grower, productive and extra hardy. Dec. to Feb.

CRAB APPLES.

Gen. Grant—Large and very rich dark red; mild and sub-acid; excellent for dessert; tree a vigorous and upright grower; one of the best. Oct.

Hyslop—Large, deep crimson; very popular. Oct. to Jan.

Transcendent—A beautiful variety of the Siberian Crab; red and yellow; very handsome; a remarkable grower and bearer. Sept. and Oct.

Whitney's No. 20—One of the largest; green splashed with carmine; juicy and rich; a great bearer. Aug. and Sept.

QUINGES.

See Price List on Page 29.

This tree succeeds best in a deep, strong alluvial soil, though some of the strong-growing varieties do well in any good soil. Cultivate, fertilize and prune freely. Plant ten to twelve feet apart each way.

Angiers—A vigorous grower and prolific bearer. Quality second-class. Oct.

Champion—Larger than Orange, equally as good; more vigorous and productive, but later. Nov. 1st.

Meeches Prolific—A very early and regular bearer; wonderfully productive; fruit large,

handsome and of fine quality; one of the best. Oct.

Orange—Well known and popular; sometimes called the Apple Quince. Oct.

Rea's Mammoth—A seedling of the Orange; larger, earlier and better; tree very vigorous and productive. Oct.

NECTARINES.

See Price List on Page 30.

This fruit seems to be a sport of the peach. The only difference consists in its being smooth skinned like a plum. Treat it like the peach.

Boston—Is one of the best; large, bright yellow with red cheek; sweet and pleasant. Sept.

NUTS.

See Price List on Page 30.

Heretofore the culture of nuts has been entirely neglected in this country east of the Rocky Mountains, the supply coming from the forest and importations from Europe. There is, however, no reason why this country should not produce enough to largely export instead of importing them. Aside from the value of the nuts, the timber of some varieties, as Walnuts and Hickories, is very valuable and becoming more so every year. A word to the wise, etc.

Almond, Hard Shell—Hardy, with large, plump kernel. Very beautiful when in bloom.

Almond, Soft Shell—Not as hardy as the hard shelled, otherwise preferable.

Chestnut, American—Our native variety. Smaller than the Spanish, but sweeter.

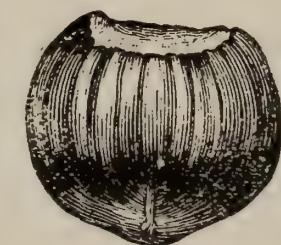
Chestnut, Japan—A dwarfish tree, bearing very young. Decidedly ornamental, hardy and productive. The nuts are several times the size of the American and of excellent flavor.

Chestnut, Spanish or Maroon—A hardy tree, producing nuts of very large size and good flavor.

Filbert, English—A shrub growing 6 to 8 feet high, entirely hardy, succeeding on almost

all soils, bearing early and abundantly. Larger and better than the native American variety. One of the most profitable and satisfactory nuts to grow.

Hickory, Shell Bark—The best flavored nut. Also a fine shade and valuable timber tree.



ENGLISH FILBERT.

Hickory, Pecan—The shell of this variety is much thinner than the Shell Bark, the kernel larger and equally sweet. Found native in the Southern States only, from which fact they were supposed to be tender. Now they are claimed to be hardy at the North also.

Walnut, Black—A lofty, rapid growing native tree. Valuable both for its nuts and timber, which latter is very durable and largely used in the manufacture of furniture and cabinet ware.

Walnut, English or Madeira—This is the large, thin shelled English Walnuts of the fruit stores, of which immense quantities are annually imported. Unlike the native walnuts, the

nut drops from its shucks when ripe as readily as those of the hickory. The tree is of lofty growth, very productive, but not fully hardy north of New York city.

Walnut, White or Butternut—A handsome native tree, valuable for shade and timber as well as its nuts.

FIGS.

See Price List on Page 30.

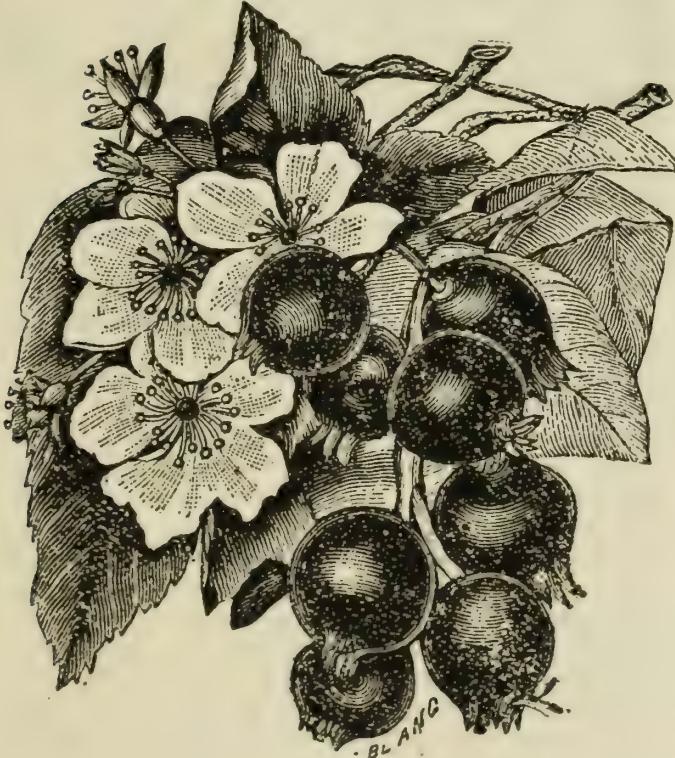
The fig requires protection over winter in the Northern States, which may be given by bending it down and covering it with soil on the approach of severe weather; or the bush may be tied together closely, a loose-fitting box put over it and filled in with sawdust; or else they may be planted in tubs and wintered in cellar. They are well worth a little trouble in the way of protection. Plant in warm, dry ground some six to ten feet apart.

Brown Turkey—Brownish purple, large and rich.

Celestial or Sugar—Fruit small but very sweet.

JUNEBERRIES.

See Price List on Page 30.



JUNEBERRY.

Russian—A very hardy and rapid-growing timber tree. Leaves are used for feeding silk worms. Fruit sweet and good but small.

WHORTLE, or HUCKLEBERRIES.

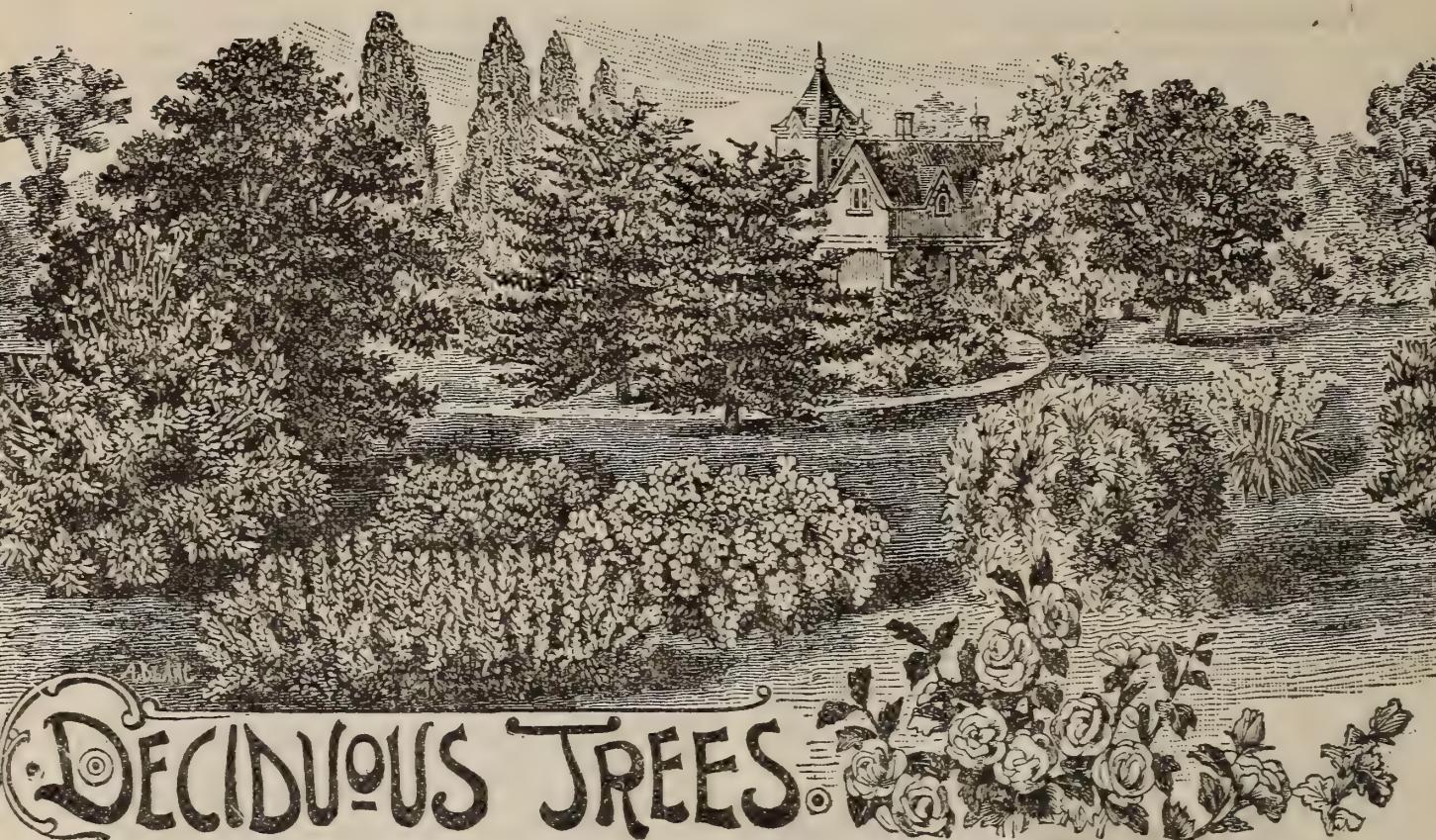
Large Blue—Also sometimes called Blueberry, is a well-known wild berry growing anywhere from ten inches to several feet high, as

to species. Ours is a dwarf variety noted for its fine large fruit. The plants have been grown in the nursery one season and are well rooted.

Free From Insect Enemies and Disease.

This is to certify that I have this 12th day of February, 1897, examined the nursery stock of Lewis Roesch, County of Chautauqua, state of New York, and find no indications of the presence of the San Jose Scale, Peach Yellows, Rosette, or other injurious insects or fungus diseases that might be transferred on nursery stock from the nursery to the orchard.

V. H. LOWE, (State) Deputy Inspector, Geneva, N. Y.



DECIDUOUS TREES.

Few people are aware of the commercial value of ornamental trees, vines and shrubs judiciously planted around our homes. Really, there is nothing else which, for the amount invested, will produce such grand and valuable results. But because the effect is not immediate many hesitate, delay, and even neglect planting, when it would be wisdom to attend to it the first thing.

Plant shade trees along the highway. Maples, Linden, Elm, Horse Chestnut, Catalpa and Mountain Ash are all suitable. In the country Winter Apples or Sweet Cherry trees will also do splendidly. If your buildings are exposed to high winds, plant a row or two of Norway Spruce or Austrian Pine on the windward side of them, far enough off to have a roomy yard. It will save you much fuel in winter, to say nothing of the comfort to yourself and domestic animals. Don't make a checker-board of your yard or lawn by planting trees and shrubs in regular rows. Mass them in groups or clumps around the edges in such a way as to show them off to best advantage. A Cut Leaf Weeping Birch is always graceful and conspicuous, but especially so against a background of Evergreens or a dark-colored building. So are bright flowering shrubs and border plants. Plant shrubs that bloom at different seasons, so as to always have some in flower. A group consisting of shrubs of contrasting colors blooming at the same time and trimmed into a dense clump of oval form cannot fail to please the eye of every beholder. One of the most graceful and effective clumps we ever saw consisted simply of a few smoke trees allowed to branch from the ground up, and trimmed so as to form one mass sixteen feet in diameter, standing in full bloom in the middle of a smoothly shaven lawn. Even so simple a thing as a climbing rose, let to grow at its own sweet will, without support, the long brambles drooping down on every side, when in bloom presents a veritable fountain of loveliness. A little taste and effort with a few dollars worth of trees and plants is all that is necessary to make your home appear 50 per cent. richer and brighter. We do not attempt to give but a short description of what we deem the best. For a full list of ornamental trees, etc., we refer you to Price List.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

See Price List on Page 30.

Beech, Rivers Purple-leaved—Very handsome. Foliage crimson in early spring, which changes to a rich, dark purple later in season. For grouping on the lawn with other foliage it cannot be surpassed, but is equally as desirable as a single specimen.

Beech, Fern-leaved—Of elegant round habit, and delicately cut, fern-like foliage.

Birch, Pyramidal—Silvery-white bark with fine pyramidal habit.

Catalpa, Teas Japan—An exceedingly rapid grower, with large, luxuriant foliage and spikes of large, handsome white flowers, similar to the Horse Chestnut. Fragrant, entirely hardy.

Cornus, White Flowering Dogwood—A small, native tree producing white flowers 3 to 3½ inches in diameter, early in spring before the leaves begin to appear. Very showy.

Cornus, Red Flowering Dogwood—Similar to the above, except that the flowers are of a deep rosy pink color.

Elm, Amer. White—The noble, drooping, spreading tree of our forests. One of the grandest park or street trees.

Eunonymus (Strawberry Tree)—A small tree of great beauty, bearing a dense mass of brilliant rose colored berries which last into midwinter. Entirely hardy.

Horse Chestnut, White Flowering—A well known tree of symmetrical form, dense habit, dark green foliage, producing large spikes of white flowers abundantly, early in spring.

Horse Chestnut, Double White—Similar to above except having double flowers.

Horse Chestnut, Red Flowering—Very showy, blooms later than the white varieties and does not grow quite as fast.

Laburnum Communis—A small tree with smooth, shining leaves and long drooping racemes of showy yellow flowers. Very ornamental.

Larch—A needle bearing deciduous tree, of rapid, symmetrical and pyramidal growth. The smaller and younger branches droop down. Handsome, perfectly hardy and thrives most anywhere.

Linden, American—(Basswood)—A rapid growing, beautiful, native tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers, rich in honey.

Linden, Silver-leaved—A handsome, vigorous growing tree with large leaves, whitish on under side, which produce a beautiful appearance when stirred by the wind. One of the best.

Magnolia, Acuminata—(Cucumber Tree)—A beautiful native tree with rich large leaves and fragrant flowers.

Magnolia, Soulangiana—Flowers white and purple. One of the finest and handsomest.

Magnolia Speciosa—Flowers a little smaller, lighter and fully a week later than Soulangiana.

Maple, Norway—A distinct, foreign variety with large, broad leaves of a deep, rich green color. The most desirable for street, park or lawn.

Maple, Schwedlerii—A purple-leaved variety of the Norway Maple. The young shoots and leaves are of a very bright crimson color, changing to a purplish green in the older leaves. Very valuable.

Maple, Wier's Cut-leaved—A silver Maple with remarkable and beautiful dissected foliage. A rapid grower; shoots, slender and drooping, giving it a very graceful appearance.

Mountain Ash, European—A fine hardy tree; head dense and regular. Covered in June with a mass of white flowers, later with yellow berries, which turn into bright scarlet and last long into the winter. Very beautiful.

Poplar, Carolina—Of rapid growth and pyramidal form, with large glossy leaves. One of the best.

Poplar, Lombardy—Well known and remarkable for its erect, spire-like form.

Salisburia—(Maiden Hair Tree)—A singular cane-bearing, deciduous tree with peculiar leaves. Beautiful.

Thorn—(Hawthorn)—A small tree of somewhat irregular growth. Exceedingly beautiful when in bloom during June, densely loaded with large clusters of flowers resembling double daisies. We have them in three colors, double white, double scarlet and Paul's new double or crimson.

Tulip Tree—(Whitewood)—One of the grandest of our native trees, with large glossy leaves of peculiar shape and beautiful tulip-like flowers. A large tree in full bloom is a magnificent sight indeed.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

See Price List on Page 31.

Almond—A beautiful small shrub blooming early in June; branches are literally covered with flowers of size and shape of daisies; double white and double pink.

Althea, or Rose of Sharon—This beautiful shrub flowers late in summer when most others are out of bloom. It bears large double flowers similar to the hollyhock very abundantly on strong, erect branches. Very hardy, and of easiest cultivation. White, red, purple and striped; all double.

Althea, Variegated—Leaves bright green, broadly margined with light yellow; very showy.

Berberry, Common European—A spiny shrub, blooming in May and June, with drooping racemes of yellow flowers followed by bright orange-scarlet berries.

Berberry, Purple-Leaved—Same as the above except in foliage, which is a rich violet-purple all summer.

Calycanthus, Sweet-Scented Shrub—An interesting shrub having rare and peculiar fragrance of wood and flowers. It blooms abund-

antly in June and at intervals through the summer.

Cornus, Elegantissima, Var. (Variegated Dogwood)—One of the handsomest variegated leaved shrubs. Bark brilliant red, leaves green, broadly margined with white.

Deutzia, Gracilis—A charming variety and very hardy. An abundant bloomer of pure white flowers about Decoration Day, on which account it is very popular.

Deutzia, Crenata—Similar to the above, but flowers are double, white and tinged with rose.

Eleagnus Longipes—A handsome silvery-leaved shrub, bearing bright yellow flowers and orange-red eatable berries about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long that make a delicious sauce. Very showy and useful.

Exochordia, Grandiflora—A fine shrub, producing large white flowers profusely in May.

Forsythia, or Golden Bell—A hardy shrub, blooming freely early in spring.

Hydrangea, Grandiflora—One of the most popular of hardy shrubs. It has large, rich, abundant foliage, immense pyramidal-shaped

panicles of white flowers, changing to pink in August and continuing until frost. Fertilize well and prune severely.

Philadelphus (Syringa or Mock Orange), Golden Leaved—Dwarf and very compact. The foliage is dense and of a golden-yellow throughout the season. Hardy and useful for grouping with other foliage shrubs, especially those of a dark color.

Double Syringa—A double-flowering variety of the popular Mock Orange. Fragrant and as double as a rose. Very choice and desirable.

Privet, Californian—A very vigorous variety with large glossy leaves. Very valuable for hedges.

Prunus Pissardii, Purple-Leaved Plum—Foliage of a bright purplish red, remaining so all through the season. Entirely hardy. One of the most valuable hardy foliage shrubs on the list.

Prunus Triloba (Double-Flowering Plum)—Blooms much like flowering Almond, but earlier and larger, of a delicate pink color. Hardy and exceedingly handsome.

Purple Fringe (Smoke Tree)—A shrub or small tree of spreading habit, covered in mid-summer with a profusion of dusky hair-light flowers. Strikingly peculiar and beautiful.

Quince, Japan—An old and an esteemed shrub, bearing a profusion of bright scarlet flowers in early spring. Makes a lovely hedge.

Snowball, or Guilder Rose—A well-known shrub, growing about eight feet high, and bearing large balls of snow-white flowers in June. Perfectly hardy.

Snowball, Japanese—Different in foliage and habit from the above, but is, if possible, even more prolific. Very fine.

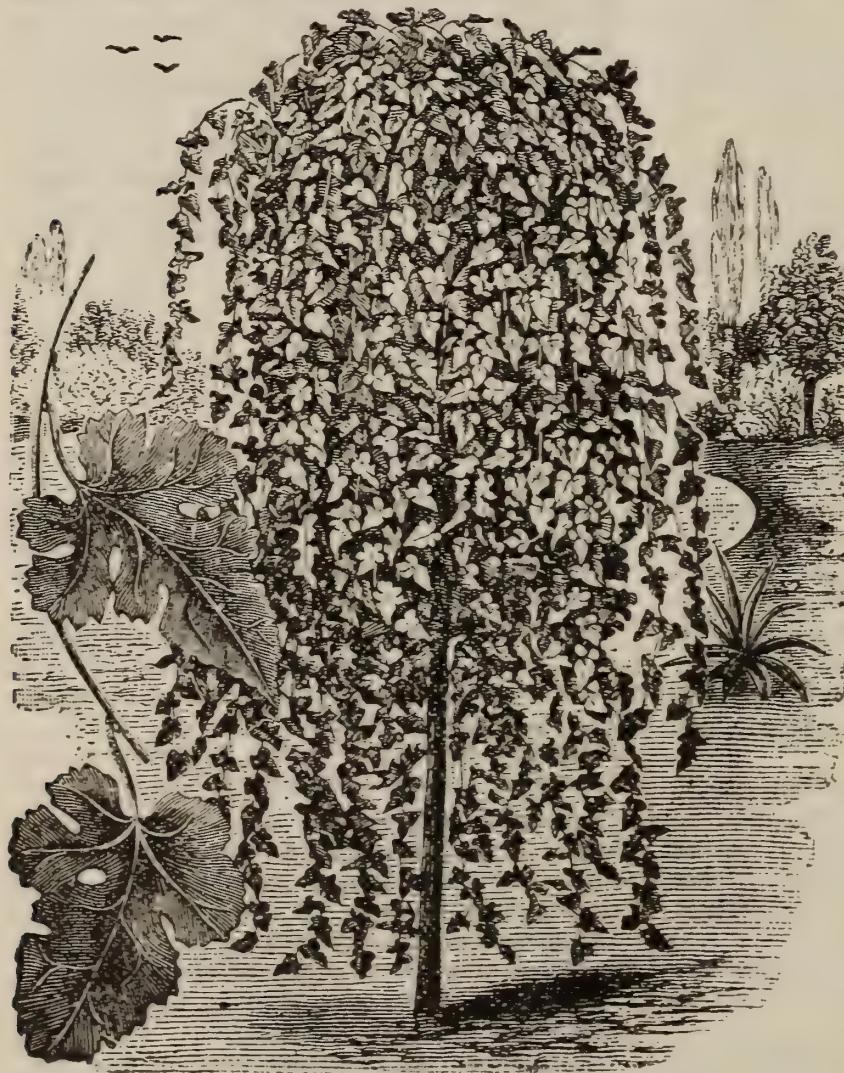
Spirea—These are all low shrubs of easy culture, and blooming extends over a period of three months. Seven varieties.

Wiegelia—Shrubs of erect habit while young, but gradually spread and droop as they grow older. In June and July they produce masses of superb large trumpet-shaped flowers of all shades, from pure white to red. Very effective. Eight varieties.

WEEPING DECIDUOUS TREES.

See Price List on Page 31.

Mt. Ash, European Weeping—An awkward straggling tree. Very conspicuous.



WEEPING MULBERRY.

Beech Weeping—A remarkably peculiar tree. Quite vigorous, growing to the height of 30 feet or over. Of wonderful grace and beauty when covered with its rich and luxuriant foliage.

Birch, Cut-leaf Weeping—Deservedly one of the most popular of all weeping trees. A strong, upright grower with graceful drooping branches. Silvery white bark and delicately cut foliage.

Elm, Camperdown—A vigorous weeping tree, sufficient in itself to make a good-sized arbor, roof and all.

Mulberry, Teas Weeping—A graceful, beautiful, weeping tree, forming a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches, drooping to the ground and gracefully swaying in the wind. Foliage small, lobed, and of a delightfully fresh, glossy green. A rapid grower and exceedingly hardy.

Willow, Kilmarnock—One of the most beautiful of the low growing, weeping varieties. Vigorous grower and quite distinct in appearance.

Willow, New American—Similar to Kilmarnock, except that its branches are very fine and slender, giving it a very airy and graceful appearance. A strong grower and perfectly hardy.

CLIMBING PLANTS.

See Price List on Page 32.

Ampelopsis Veitchii—(Japan Ivy)—One of the finest of ornamental climbers. It clings firmly to stone, brick or wood and is entirely hardy. Foliage small but rich and dense, changing in autumn to carmine and gold of exceeding brilliancy.

Clematis, Jackmanii—The flowers when fully expanded are from four to six inches in diameter. Rich purple, with a velvety appearance. It blooms profusely and continually from July until frost.

Clematis, Henrici—This variety has even

larger and more perfect blossoms than the Jackmannii and is white as snow, but is not quite as prolific.

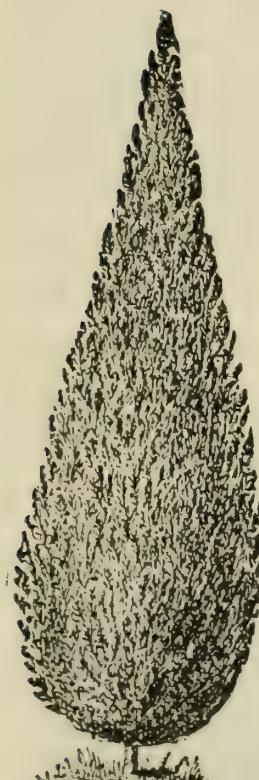
Clematis, Romona—Very hardy and vigorous grower. Flowers are very large, sky blue and abundant.

Wistaria, Chinese Blue—A most beautiful climber of rapid growth, producing large, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers in May.

Wistaria, Chinese White—Much like the above, except the flowers are white and last longer.

EVERGREENS.

See Price List on Page 32.



IRISH JUNIPER.

Arbor Vitæ—(American)—Well known. A rapid grower. Very desirable for hedges.

Arbor Vitæ, Siberian—Of rather slow growth, very compact and symmetrical and of a pretty dark green color. Exceedingly hardy.

Arbor Vitæ, Tom Thumb—Of dwarf habit, hardy and valuable for small grounds.

Fir, Silver (American Balsam)—A strong, symmetrical growing, pyramidal tree. Its foliage is dark green on the upper and silvery white on the under side. It is very hardy and generally successful.

Juniper, Irish—A popular variety. Very erect, forming a column of deep

green foliage. Useful in small places and for contrast.

Juniper, Virginia—The red cedar. A well-known native tree. Makes a fine ornamental hedge.

Pine, Austrian—A remarkably robust, hardy, spreading tree; leaves long, stiff and dark green. A rapid grower.

Pine, Montana or Dwarf—A low, curious, spreading species, attaining only the size of a bush.

Pine, Scotch—A well-known, robust, rapid-growing tree of dull bluish-green foliage.

Spruce, Colorado Blue—The choicest and most beautiful of all evergreens. Of compact growth, symmetrical, pyramidal form with foliage of a rich steel blue color. Very hardy.

Spruce, Hemlock or Weeping—An elegant pyramidal tree with drooping branches and delicate dark foliage. A lovely lawn tree, also makes a highly ornamental hedge.

Spruce, Norway—A valuable tree either as single specimen or for grouping; also makes a fine hedge. Very popular.

Feel Thankful.

Essex Junction, Vt., May 6, 1896.

Lewis Roesch, Dear Sir—We feel thankful for the good condition in which trees and roots arrived here last evening. Trees extra good. Blackberry roots were the best we ever planted, for which we thank you.

Yours respectfully,

MRS. C. M. RICE.

Well Pleased.

Rickert, Ind., April 23, 1896.

Lewis Roesch, Dear Sir—We received the bill of grape vines and dewberries yesterday all right and in good condition, and was well pleased with them. We expect to favor you with other orders.

Yours truly,

E. W. BIRUM & CO.

Finest I Ever Saw.

Chatham, N. Y., May 4, 1896.

Lewis Roesch, Dear Sir—Trees arrived and have them set. They were a fine lot, especially the pear trees, which were the finest I ever saw.

Yours truly,

H. M. TRACY.

ROSES.

See Price List on Page 32.

Hybrid Perpetuals.

The following are all hardy, and yet a slight protection in exposed situations is desirable. They all bloom profusely in June and more or less through the summer. Fertilize and prune freely.

Alfred Colomb—Very large and full. Brilliant carmine crimson; extremely fragrant. A free grower.

Annie de Diesbach—Very large, brilliant crimson; fragrant, vigorous.

Baron de Bonstetten—Flowers large and very double; color rich, dark red, passing to deep, velvety maroon. Very fragrant.

Caroline de Sansal—Pale flesh color, large and full. Vigorous.

Coquette Des Alps—White, slightly shaded with carmine. Vigorous and free bloomer.

Coquette Des Blanches—Pure white, of medium size, but full and very pretty. A free grower.

Gen. Jacqueminot—Brilliant velvety crimson, large and showy. A free grower and bloomer.

Gen. Washington—Large, flat, brilliant rosy crimson; prolific. A moderate grower.

John Hopper—Bright rose with carmine center. Large and full, very fragrant. Free grower.

La France—Rich satiny peach, changing to deep rose; large and full. A constant bloomer. The sweetest of all. Free grower.

Louis Van Houtte—Bright crimson, large, full and fragrant. Moderate grower.

Madam Masson—Large and double, reddish crimson. A constant bloomer.

Mad. Plantier—Pure white, large and very double. A free bloomer and grower.

Magna Charta—Pink and carmine; very large and full; a profuse bloomer. Fragrant. Free grower.

Marshall P. Wilder—Bright cherry carmine; very fragrant and one of the freest bloomers. Vigorous.

Margaret Dickson—New. Perfectly hardy and very vigorous. A free summer and autumn bloomer. Flowers white with pale flesh center, of a waxy texture and delightful fragrance. A great acquisition.

Mrs. Laing—Very free flowering; commences early and continues to bloom profusely until tall. Of delicate pink color. Very fragrant.

Paul Neyron—The largest of all. Deep rose color. A free bloomer and vigorous grower.

Persian Yellow—Deep golden yellow. The finest hardy yellow rose grown.

Prince C. De Rohan—Deep velvety crimson large, moderately full. Free grower.

Vick's Caprice—The only hardy variegated rose. A vigorous grower, bearing large and fragrant flowers of a delicate pink color, striped with white and carmine. Very beautiful in bud, they being long and pointed and showing the stripes to great advantage.

Moss Roses.

Admired for the curious mossy covering of the buds. The following are all free growers, perfectly hardy and the best of this class.

Capt. Jno. Ingraham—Dark velvety purple; full and fine.

Comtesse De Murinais—White, tinged with flesh. Large.

Glory of Mosses—Pale rose, very large, full and beautiful.

Perpetual White—Pure white; blossoms in clusters.

Princess Adelaide—Blush, becoming quite pale. Very double.

Climbing Roses.

These are particularly useful for training over arbors, verandas, pillars, etc., and for covering unsightly objects. All are rank growers and perfectly hardy.

Baltimore Belle—Pale blush, nearly white. Blooms in clusters.

Crimson Rambler—New. Of Japan origin. Very vigorous growing eight to ten feet a season after it is well established. Entirely hardy and extremely prolific. It blooms in clusters. Of a beautiful crimson color and lasts a long time. It is a jewel.

Empress of China—New. Unsurpassed as to vigor of growth and hardiness. A free bloomer, commencing late in May and continuing all summer except during drought. Flowers are small, but waxy and delicate, fragrant, dark red in the bud, but grow lighter with age.

Gem of the Prairie—Bright crimson, large and double. Fragrant.

Prairie Queen—Bright rosy red. Very large and fine.

Seven Sisters—Crimson, changing gradually to white.

Yellow Rambler—New. A sister of Crimson Rambler and very much like it in every respect, except in color, which is a clear yellow. It is also sweet scented. Very promising.



HORTICULTURAL PUBLICATIONS.

As many of our customers wish further information on growing Fruit and Ornamentals than is possible to give in a catalogue, we have made arrangements by which we can furnish the following at publisher's own prices. We heartily recommend them as the best obtainable on the subjects treated. Sent postpaid on receipt of price.

Our Native Grape.—By Chas. Mitzky. The best and newest work on Grape Culture in all its bearings, brought right up to date. Its History, Propagation, Hybridizing, Grafting, Selection of Location, Soil, Fertilizers, Trellises, Pruning, Training, Packing and Packages, Insects and Diseases, with their remedies and preventives. Descriptions of nearly 900 varieties, etc., are all exhaustively treated by a scientific, experienced and practical grape grower, assisted by the best authorities of this country. Neither amateur nor vineyardist can afford to get along without this book. 250 pages, fully illustrated. Price in cloth cover reduced to \$1.00.

Fuller's Small Fruit Culturist.—The most valuable work on the subject extant. Propagation, culture, varieties, etc., fully treated upon. Profusely illustrated. Price, \$1.50.

Barry's Fruit Garden.—Treats of the Nursery, Fruit Garden and Orchard in all its branches, soils, manure, culture, pruning, varieties, etc. New and revised edition, fully illustrated; 500 pages. Price, \$2.00.

Horticulturist's Rule Book.—Contains, in handy and concise form, a great number of rules and receipts required by fruit growers, gardeners, florists, farmers, etc. Compiled by L. H. Bailey, Professor of Horticulture in Cornell University. Invaluable. Price, in cloth, 75 cents.

Horticultural Art Folio.—A book of 65 colored plates of the best and most popular varieties of fruits and flowers, executed in the highest style of the lithographer's art, bound in cloth covers. Splendid for soliciting orders for vines, plants and trees. Price, \$2.00.

Farm Journal.—Published monthly at Philadelphia, Pa., Instructive, reliable, progressive. The cream of farm periodicals. 50 cents a year, but free with order for nursery stock of \$1.00 or more at single rates, \$3.00 or more at 10 rates, \$10.00 or more at 100 rates, if mentioned in order.

Fruit.—A monthly journal published at Dunkirk, N. Y., in the interest of commercial fruit growers only. Also valuable to amateurs. 50 cents a year, but free on same terms as Farm Journal.

TERMS AND PRICE LIST—SPRING 1897.

Five, fifty and four hundred at ten, hundred and thousand rates, respectively. \$20.00 worth or over at lowest rates named. Of grape vines and small fruits \$5.00 worth or over at 100 rates.

Transportation.—All stock will be shipped by freight or express as desired, at purchaser's expense, except as follows: Grape vines, small fruits, and small plants of ornamentals will be sent by mail postpaid, at single and ten rates. Small trees, cut back, of all fruit and many ornamental trees, may also be mailed at $\frac{1}{2}$ the single rates of largest size priced. If 50 or more are desired at 100 rates, postage must be added according to the following table:

POSTAGE	PER 50	PER 100	POSTAGE	PER 50	PER 100
Grapes, Currants and Gooseberries, 2 year No. 1.....	\$0 80	\$1 50	Blackberries	\$0 30	\$0 50
The same, 1 year, No. 1.....	55	1 00	Strawberries	15	25
Raspberries.....	25	40	Asparagus, 2 year.....	30	50
			Asparagus, 1 year.....	20	35

Our vines and plants are very strong, hence the large amount of postage required. The postage on No. 2 grape vines, currants and gooseberries is but $\frac{2}{3}$ as much as on No. 1.

Club Orders.—Parties requiring but few vines and plants are invited to take advantage of our offer to send \$5.00 worth of Grape Vines and Small Fruits at 100 rates, or \$20.00 worth of any thing on this list at lowest rates named, by clubing in with or taking orders of their neighbors.

Early Orders will be booked if accompanied by at least one quarter of amount. The balance may be sent with order to ship; or I can ship it C. O. D., if desired, by express or freight.

Substituting.—In case we are out of a variety or size called for, we reserve the right to substitute another similar variety of equal merit or another size or grade to an equal value, unless the words "No Substituting" are written on the order, in which case we will fill the order as far as we can and return the balance.

Larger and Smaller Vines, plants and trees than those named will be furnished as follows: 3 year No. 1 grape vines, currants and gooseberries at $\frac{1}{2}$ additional to price of 2 year No. 1; 1 year No. 2, at $\frac{2}{3}$ the price of 1 year No. 1; $\frac{1}{2}$ larger trees and shrubs at $\frac{1}{2}$ larger price; double the size for double the price; $\frac{1}{2}$ the size for $\frac{2}{3}$ the price; $\frac{2}{3}$ the size for $\frac{3}{4}$ the price.

Claims of any Kind must be made within five days after receipt of goods. Those made after a lapse of 10 days will not be entertained.

Terms.—Cash with order. Remit by postal or express order, bank draft or registered letter, at our risk. Money loose in ordinary letters is at the risk of the sender. Individual checks for less than \$50.00 must be made out for 15 cents extra to cover exchange; \$5.00 worth or more sent C. O. D. by express or freight, if desired, provided at least one-quarter of the amount, but not less than \$2.00, accompanies the order. Return charges on the money will be added in all cases.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

Parties requiring 400 or more of Stock not quoted at 1,000 rates in this list should send us their List of Wants, naming varieties, number of each, and size, for special rates.

1 year No. 2 Vines and Plants at 2-3 price of 1 year No. 1; 3 year No. 1 at 1-2 additional to price of 2 year No. 1.

GRAPE VINES---Described on Pages 2 to 7.

By Mail, Postpaid at Single and Ten Rates.	1 Year. No. 1.			2 Year. No. 1.			By Mail, Postpaid at Single and Ten Rates.	1 Year. No. 1.			2 Year. No. 1.		
	each	10	100	each	10	100		each	10	100	each	10	100
Agawam (Rog. 15) \$	08	\$ 65	\$2 00	\$ 10	\$ 80	\$3 00	Massasoit (Rog. 3) \$	10	\$ 80	\$3 50	\$ 15	\$1 20	\$5 00
Amber.....	12	1 00	4 00	18	1 50	6 00	Merrimac (Rog. 19)	10	80	3 00	15	1 20	4 50
Amber Queen.....	12	1 00	3 50	15	1 35	5 00	Mills, new.....	60	5 00	30 00	90	8 00	50 00
Aminia (Rog. 39) ..	12	1 00	4 00	18	1 50	6 00	Montefiore.....	18	1 50	6 00	25	2 00	8 00
August Giant	20	1 80	8 00	30	2 50	11 00	Moore's Diamond	10	80	3 00	12	1 00	4 00
Bacchus.....	08	65	2 50	12	1 00	3 50	Moore's Early....	10	80	3 00	12	1 00	4 00
Barry (Rog. 43)....	25	2 00	11 00	35	3 00	16 00	Mo. Reissling.....	10	80	2 50	12	1 00	3 50
Berkmans.....	25	2 00	11 00	35	3 00	16 00	Moyer.....	10	80	3 00	12	1 00	4 00
Black Eagle	20	1 80	9 00	30	2 50	12 00	Niagara.....	08	65	1 50	10	80	2 00
Brighton	08	65	2 50	12	1 00	3 50	Noah.....	10	80	3 00	15	1 20	4 50
Brilliant, new.....	60	5 00	40 00	90	8 00	60 00	Norton's Va.....	18	1 50	6 00	25	2 00	8 00
Catawba	08	65	2 00	12	1 00	3 00	Norwood.....	25	2 00	10 00	35	3 00	15 00
Centennial.	30	2 50	12 00	50	4 00	20 00	Perkins	12	1 00	4 50	18	1 50	6 50
Champion.....	08	65	1 25	10	80	2 00	Pocklington.....	08	65	1 50	10	80	2 50
Clinton	08	65	2 00	10	80	2 50	Poughkeepsie	40	3 50	20 00	60	5 00	30 00
Colerain	40	3 50	20 00	60	5 00	30 00	Prentiss	15	1 20	5 50	20	1 80	8 00
Concord.....	08	65	1 00	10	80	1 50	Requa (Rog. 28)....	20	1 80	7 00	30	2 50	11 00
Cottage.....	08	65	2 00	10	80	3 00	Salem.....	08	65	2 00	10	80	3 00
Cynthiana.....	18	1 50	6 00	25	2 00	8 00	Telegraph.....	10	80	3 50	12	1 00	4 50
Delaware	08	65	2 50	12	1 00	4 00	Triumph.....	35	3 00	17 00	50	4 50	28 00
Diana.....	10	80	3 00	12	1 00	4 00	Ulster Prolific.....	20	1 50	7 00	30	2 50	11 00
Dracut Amber. ...	10	80	3 00	12	1 00	4 00	Vergennes	10	80	2 50	12	1 00	4 00
Duchess.....	10	80	3 00	12	1 00	4 00	Victoria.....	40	3 50	20 00	60	5 00	30 00
Early Ohio.....	35	3 00	15 00	50	4 00	20 00	Wilder (Rog. 4)....	10	80	3 00	15	1 20	4 50
Early Victor.....	10	80	3 00	15	1 20	4 50	Woodruff Red.	25	2 00	11 00	35	3 00	16 00
Eaton.....	12	1 00	4 00	16	1 30	5 50	Worden	08	65	1 50	10	80	2 00
El Dorado.....	30	2 50	12 00	50	4 00	18 00	Wyoming Red.....	10	80	2 50	12	1 00	4 00
Elvira.....	08	65	1 50	10	80	2 50							
Empire State.....	08	65	2 50	12	1 00	3 50							
Etta.....	15	1 25	5 00	20	1 80	7 00							
Eumelan.....	20	1 80	7 00	30	2 50	10 00							
Gaertner (Rog. 14)	20	1 80	7 00	30	2 50	10 00							
Geneva, new.....	30	2 50	13 00	40	3 50	16 00							
Goethe (Rog. 1)...	20	1 80	7 00	30	2 50	10 00							
Green Mountain..	35	3 00	16 00	50	4 00	22 00							
Grein's Golden....	15	1 20	5 00	20	1 80	7 00							
Hartford.....	08	65	2 50	12	1 00	3 50							
Hayes.....	12	1 00	4 00	18	1 50	6 00							
Herbert (Rog. 44)...	15	1 20	5 00	20	1 80	7 00							
Highland.....	40	3 50	18 00	60	5 00	25 00							
Iona.....	10	80	3 00	15	1 20	4 50							
Isabella.....	08	65	2 00	10	80	3 00							
Ives.....	08	65	1 50	10	80	2 00							
Janesville.....	15	1 20	5 00	20	1 80	7 00							
Jefferson.....	18	1 50	6 00	25	2 00	9 00							
Jessica.....	20	1 80	7 00	30	2 50	10 00							
Jewell, new.....	60	5 00	30 00	80	7 00	40 00							
Lady.....	12	1 00	3 50	15	1 25	5 00							
Lady Washington	25	2 00	8 00	35	3 00	12 00							
Leader, new.....	35	3 00	14 00	50	4 50	20 00							
Lindley (Rog. 9)...	08	65	2 00	10	80	3 00							
Martha.....	08	65	2 50	12	1 00	3 50							

Currants—Described on p. 8.

Black Champion.	08	65	2 00	10	80	3 00
Cherry	08	65	2 00	10	80	3 00
Crandall.....	18	1 50	6 00	25	2 20	9 00
Fay's Prolific.....	10	80	2 50	12	1 00	3 50
Franco-German...	10	80	2 50	12	1 00	3 50
La Versailles.....	08	65	2 00	10	80	3 00
Lee's Prolific.	08	65	2 00	10	80	3 00
North Star.....	18	1 50	6 00	25	2 20	8 00
Red Dutch.....	08	65	2 00	10	80	3 00
Victoria.....	08	65	2 00	10	80	3 00
White Grape.	10	80	2 50	12	1 00	3 50

Gooseberries—Described on p. 8.

Chautauqua	50	4 00	30 00	75	6 00	45 00
Downing	12	1 00	4 00	15	1 30	5 00
Houghton	10	80	3 00	12	1 00	4 00
Industry.....	20	1 80	8 00	30	2 50	12 00
Pearl.....	30	2 50	12 00	40	3 50	15 00
Smith's Improved	15	1 20	5 00	20	1 80	7 00
Triumph.....	30	2 50	12 00	40	3 50	15 00

By Mail, Postpaid, at Ten Rates.	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
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RASPBERRIES—Described on p. 10.

Columbian, new, purple	\$1 75	\$7 50	\$
Cuthbert, red.....	35	1 00	7 00
Gault, new, black.....	2 00	10 00	
Golden Queen, yellow.....	50	1 25	10 00
Gregg, black.....	40	1 00	8 00
Kansas, new, black.....	50	1 25	10 00
Loudon, new, red.....	2 00	8 00	
Marlboro, red.....	40	1 00	8 00
Mayberry, Japan.....	1 50		
Miller, new, red.....	60	1 50	12 00
Ohio, black.....	40	1 00	8 00
Palmer, new, black.....	40	1 00	8 00
Philadelphia, red.....	50	1 25	10 00
Royal Church, new, red.....	75	2 00	15 00
Shaeffer's Colossal, purple.....	50	1 25	10 00
Souhegan, black.....	40	1 00	8 00
Strawberry-Raspberry, crimson..	1 50		
Thompson's Early Prolific.....	50	1 25	10 00
Wineberry, Japan.....	50	1 25	

BLACKBERRIES—Described on p. 12.

Ancient Briton.....	60	2 00	15 00
Early Harvest.....	60	2 00	15 00
El Dorado, new.....	1 50	5 00	
Erie, new.....	60	2 00	15 00
Kittatinny.....	60	2 00	15 00
Logan, or Raspberry-Blackberry	4 00		
Lucretia Dewberry.....	50	1 25	10 00
Minnewaski, new.....	90	3 00	25 00
Snyder.....	50	1 25	10 00
Stone's Hardy.....	60	2 00	15 00
Taylor's Prolific.....	50	1 25	10 00
Wachusett's Thornless	75	2 50	20 00
Wilson's Early.....	60	2 00	15 00
Wilson, Jr.....	60	2 00	15 00

STRAWBERRIES—Described on p. 13.

Brandywine.....	50	1 00	8 00
Bubach's No. 5, P.....	25	50	3 50
Crescent Seedling, P.....	20	40	2 50
Cumberland Triumph.....	30	60	4 00
Enhance, new.....	25	50	3 00
Gandy.....	30	60	4 00
Greenville, P, new.....	30	60	4 00
Haverland, P.....	30	60	4 00
Jessie.....	25	50	3 50
Marshall, new.....	60	1 25	10 00
Michael's Early.....	20	40	2 50
Miner's Prolific.....	25	50	3 50
Parker Earle, new.....	40	75	5 00
Princess, new.....	40	75	5 00
Sharpless.....	25	50	3 50
Splendid.....	40	75	5 00
Van Deman, new	30	60	4 00
Warfield, P.....	25	50	3 00
Wm. Belt, new.....	1 00	2 00	
Wilson's Albany.....	25	50	3 00

By Mail, Postpaid, at Ten Rates.	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
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GARDEN ROOTS—Described on p. 14

Asparagus— Conover's Colossal, 1 yr.....	\$ 25	\$ 50	\$ 3 50
Conovers Colossal, 2 yrs.	40	75	5 00
Barr's M., Palmetto, 1 yr.....	35	60	4 00
Barr's M., Palmetto, 2 yrs....	50	90	6 00
Columbian M, White, new, 1 yr.	50	1 00	8 00
Columbian M. White, 2 yrs.....	75	1 50	12 00
Rhubarb—Myatt's Linnæus and Victoria, 1 yr.....	1 00	4 00	
Myatt's Linnæus and Victoria, 2 yrs.....	1 50	6 00	

each 10 100

PEARS—Described on p. 14.

Standard, extra, 6 to 8 ft., 1 to 1 1/4 in., cal.....	\$ 25	\$ 2 00	\$ 15 00
Standard, No. 1, 5 to 7 ft., 3/4 to 1 in., cal.....	20	1 60	12 00
Standard, medium, 4 to 5 ft., 5/8 to 3/4 in., cal.....	16	1 20	10 00
Standard, 3 to 4 ft., 1/2 to 5/8 in., cal	13	1 00	8 00
Bartlett,Seckel, Vermont Beauty, 1-5 add'l to above rates.			
Koonce & Lincoln's Coreless, 4 to 5 ft., 5/8 to 3/4 in.....	50	4 00	
Koonce & Lincoln's Coreless, 3 to 4 ft., 1/2 to 5/8 in.....	40	3 00	
Dwarf, No. 1, 3 to 4 ft., 3/4 to 1 in...	16	1 20	8 00
Dwarf, medium, 2 to 3 ft., 5/8 to 3/4 in	12	1 00	6 00

QUINCES—Described on p. 20.

Angiers, Champion, Orange, 3 to 4 ft.....	35	2 50	20 00
Angiers, Champion, Orange, 2 to 3 ft.....	30	2 00	15 00
Meaches & Rea's Mammoth, 3 to 4 ft.....	40	3 00	25 00
Meaches & Rea's Mammoth, 2 to 3 ft.....	30	2 50	20 00

CHERRIES—Described on p. 17.

Sweet Varieties, extra, 6 to 8 ft., 1 to 1 1/4 in.....	30	2 50	20 00
Sweet Varieties, 1st class, 5 to 7 ft., 3/4 to 1 in.....	25	2 00	15 00
Sweet Varieties, 4 to 5 ft.....	20	1 50	12 00
Sour Varieties, extra, 5 to 7 ft., 1 to 1 1/4 in.....	30	2 50	20 00
Sour Varieties, 1st class, 4 to 5 ft..	25	2 00	15 00
Sour Varieties, 3 to 4 ft.....	20	1 50	12 00
Rocky Mountain Dwarf, 2 to 3 ft..	30	2 50	
Rocky Mountain Dwarf, 1 to 1 1/2 ft	20	1 50	

each 10 100

PLUMS--Described on p. 16.

On Plum Roots, 5 to 7 ft., $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 in	\$ 30	\$ 2 25	\$ 17 00
On Plum Roots, 4 to 5 ft., $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in	25	1 75	13 00
On Plum Roots, 3 to 4 ft., $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ in	20	1 50	10 00
Bailey and Red June, $\frac{1}{4}$ add'l to above rates.			

PEACHES--Described on p. 18.

1 yr., 4 to 5 ft., 1st class	16	1 25	8 00
1 yr., 3 to 4 ft.	14	1 00	6 00
Elberta, $\frac{1}{4}$ add'l to above rates.			
Sneed and Triumph, $\frac{1}{2}$ add'l to above rates.			

APPLES--Described on p. 19.

Standard, 5 to 7 ft., $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 in., 1st class	20	1 50	10 00
Standard, 4 to 5 ft., $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in.	16	1 25	8 00
Alexander, Delaware, Winter, Wolf River and Yellow Transparent 1-5 add'l to above rates			
Crab Apples, 5 to 7 ft., $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 in., 1st class	25	2 00	
Crab Apples, 4 to 5 ft., $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in.	20	1 50	
Dwarf Apples, 1st Class	50	3 50	

APRICOTS AND NECTARINES.

Described on pp. 17 and 20.

4 to 5 ft.	25	2 00	15 00
3 to 4 ft.	20	1 60	12 00
Harris, $\frac{1}{4}$ add'l to above rates.			

NUT TREES--Described on p. 20.

Almonds, hard and soft shelled, 3 to 4 ft.	35	2 50	
Butternuts, 4 to 5 ft.	35	2 50	
Butternuts, 3 to 4 ft.	25	2 00	

	each	10	100
Chestnut, American, 4 to 5 ft.	\$ 30	\$ 2 00	\$ 15 00
Chestnut, American, 3 to 4 ft.	20	1 60	12 00
Chestnut, Paragon, Numbo and Ridgely, 4 to 5 ft.	1 00		
Chestnut, Japan, 2 to 3 ft.	50	4 00	
Chestnut, Spanish, 3 to 4 ft.	40	3 00	
Filberts, English, 3 to 4 ft.	30	2 50	
Hickory, Shellbark, 3 to 4 ft.	40	3 00	
Hickory, Pecan, 3 to 4 ft.	40	3 00	
Walnut, Black, 3 to 4 ft.	40	3 00	
Walnut, English, 3 to 4 ft.	50	4 00	
Walnut, Japan, 3 to 4 ft.	35	3 00	

MULBERRIES--Described on p. 21.

New American, 5 to 7 ft.	50	4 00
New American, 4 to 5 ft.	40	3 00
Russian, 6 to 8 ft.	30	2 50
Russian, 5 to 7 ft.	25	2 00

DWARF JUNEBERRIES.

Described on p. 21.

Success, 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	15	1 20
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WHORTLE or HUCKLEBERRIES.

Described on p. 21.

Large Blue, 1 yr.	20	1 50
Large Blue, 2 yrs.	30	2 50

FIGS--Described on p. 21.

Brown Turkey and Celestial, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft.	35	2 50
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ELEAGNUS--Described on p. 23.

Longipes, 1 yr.	25	2 00
Longipes, 2 yrs.	35	3 00

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

each 10 100

DECIDUOUS TREES.			
Described on p. 22.			
Ailanthus—Gland, 5 to 6 ft.	\$ 0	50	\$
Alder—Imp. Cut-leaved, 5 to 7 ft.	50		
European, 5 to 6 ft.	50		
Ash—Acuba-leaved, 4 to 5 ft.	75		
White and European, 5 to 7 ft...	50	4 00	
Balm of Gilead—5 to 7 ft.	50		
Beech—Purple-leaved, 3 to 4 ft....	60		
Rivers Purple-leaved, 4 to 5 ft...	80		
Fern-leaved, 3 to 4 ft.	1 00		
European, 3 to 4 ft.	75		
Birch—Pyramidalis, 5 to 7 ft.	50	4 00	
Pyramidalis, 8 to 10 ft.	75	6 00	

	each	10	100
Catalpa—Bungei, 6 to 7 ft.	\$ 0 0 5	\$	
Speciosa, 6 to 8 ft.	50	4 00	30 00
Speciosa, 8 to 10 ft.	75	6 00	45 00
Teas Japan, 6 to 8 ft.	50	4 00	30 00
Teas, Japan, 8 to 10 ft.	75	6 00	45 00
Cornus—(Dogwood)—White flowering, 3 to 4 ft.	50		
Red Flowering, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft.	75		
Elm—American White, 5 to 7 ft...	50	4 00	
American White, 8 to 10 ft....	75	6 00	
Scotch and Red, 5 to 7 ft....	60	5 00	
Scotch and Red, 8 to 10 ft....	75	6 00	
Eunonymus—(European Strawberry Tree)—5 to 7 ft.	30		

	each	10	100
Horse Chestnut—White Flower-			
ing, 4 to 5 ft.....	\$ 40	\$ 8	\$
Double White, 4 to 5 ft.....	1 00		
Red flowering, 4 to 5 ft.....	1 00		
Judas Tree—American, 4 to 5 ft.	50		
Laburnum—Common, 4 to 5 ft.	50		
Larch—European, 3 to 4 ft.	40		
Linden—American, 5 to 7 ft.	50 4 00		
European, 5 to 7 ft.....	50 4 00		
Silver-leaved, 5 to 7 ft.....	75		
Liquid Amber—Sweet Gum, 5 to			
6 ft.....	50		
Magnolia—Acuminata, 4 to			
5 ft.....	40		
Acuminata, 5 to 7 ft.....	50		
Speciosa, 2 to 3 ft.....	1 00		
Soulangiana, 2 to 3 ft.....	1 00		
Maple—Silver-leaved, 6 to 8			
feet.....	40 3 00	20 00	
Silver-leaved, 8 to 10 ft.....	50 4 00	30 00	
Norway, 5 to 7 ft.....	50 4 00	35 00	
Norway, 7 to 9 ft.....	75 6 00	50 00	
Schwedlerii, 4 to 6 ft.....	75		
Wier's Cut-leaved, 5 to 6 ft.....	40 3 00		
Wier's Cut-leaved, 6 to 8 ft.....	50 4 00		
Mountain Ash—European, 5 to			
7 ft.....	40 3 00	20 00	
European, 7 to 9 ft.....	50 4 00	30 00	
Oak-leaved, 5 to 6 ft.....	50 4 00		
Oak—Cork-bark, 5 to 7 ft.	75		
Scarlet, 4 to 5 ft.....	75		
Olive—Russian, 3 to 4 ft.	40		
Poplar—Lombardy, 6 to 8 ft.	30 2 50	20 00	
Poplar—Lombardy, 8 to 10 ft.	40 3 50	25 00	
Golden-leaved, 6 to 8 ft.....	40 3 50		
Carolina, 6 to 8 ft.....	30 2 50	20 00	
Carolina, 8 to 10 ft.....	40 3 50	25 00	
Salisburia—Maiden Hair Tree, 5			
to 7 ft.....	60 5 00		
Thorns—Double white, and			
Paul's Scarlet, 3 to 4 ft.....	40 3 00		
Tulip Tree—5 to 6 ft.	40 3 50		

WEEPING DECIDUOUS TREES.

Described on p. 24.

Ash—Gold Bark.....	1 00
Beech—Pendula, 2 to 3 ft.....	1 00
Birch—Cut-leaved, Weeping,	
5 to 6 ft.....	50 4 00
6 to 8 ft.....	75 6 00
Elegans Pendula, 3 to 4 ft.....	1 50
Cornus—(Dogwood)—Florida	
Pendula, 4 to 6 ft.....	1 00
Elm—Fulva Pendula, 5 to 7 ft.	1 00
Camperdown.....	1 00
Linden—White-leaved, 3 to 4 ft.	75
Mountain Ash—Weeping.....	50
Mulberry—Teas New Russian.....	1 00
Poplar—Large-leaved.....	1 00
Willow—Kilmarnock.....	40 3 00
American New.....	40 3 00
Babylonica, 5 to 7 ft.....	50 4 00
Wisconsin, 5 to 7 ft.....	50 4 00

	each	10	100
DECIDUOUS SHRUBS—Described on p. 23.			
Almond—Double flowering, 2 to			
3 ft.....	\$ 30	\$ 2 50	\$
Althea—(Rose of Sharon)—			
Double, 4 varieties, 2 to 3 ft...	30	2 50	
Variegated-leaved, 2 to 3 ft.....	40	3 00	
Azalea—Ponticum, 12 to 15 inches	50		
Mollis, 12 to 15 inches.....	50		
Amorpha—Fragrans and Fruiti-			
cosa.....	30	2 50	
Berberry—European, common			
and purple-leaved, 2 ft.....	25	2 00	15 00
European Common, 15 to 20 in..	15	1 00	5 00
Buckthorn—Purging, 2 to 3 ft.....	30	2 50	15 00
Calycanthus—Flori's, 2 to 3 ft	25	2 00	
Cornus—(Dogwood)—Sanguinosa			
3 ft.....	25	2 00	
Elegantissima Var., 2 to 3 ft.....	50		
Corchorus—Japonica, 2 to 3 ft.....	25	2 00	
Currants—Crimson and yellow			
flowering, 3 to 4 ft.....	25		
Deutzia—Crenata, double flower-			
ing, 3 to 4 ft.....	25	2 00	
Gracilis, 12 to 15 inches.....	25	2 00	
Eleagnus—Longipes, 1½ to 2 ft...	35		
Exochordia—Grandiflora, 2 to 3 ft.	35		
Elder—Cut-leaved, 3 to 4 ft.....	50		
Golden-leaved, 2 to 3 ft.....	25		
Variegated-leaved, 2 to 3 ft.....	35	3 00	
Filbert—Purple-leaved, 3 to 4 ft...	50		
Forsythia—(Golden Bell)—Virid-			
disma, 3 to 4 ft.....	25	2 00	
Fringe—Purple (Smoke tree) 3 to			
4 ft.....	35	3 00	
White, 2 to 3 ft.....	50		
Honeysuckle—Tartarian, Red			
and White, 2 to 3 ft.....	25	2 00	
Hydrangia—Paniculata Grandi-			
flora, 18 to 24 inches.....	25	2 00	15 00
Paniculata Grand, 2 to 3 ft.....	35	3 00	25 00
Lilac—White and Purple, 3 to 4 ft.	25	2 00	
Japan tree, new, 5 to 6 ft.....	60		
Philadelphus—Mock Orange,			
large flowered, 3 to 4 ft.....	25	2 00	15 00
Double flowered, 2 to 3 ft.....	35	2 50	
Golden-leaved, 1½ to 2 ft.....	35	2 50	
Prunus Pisardi—Purple - leaved			
Plum, 4 to 5 ft.....	35	3 00	20 00
Triloba, double-flowering Plum,			
2 to 3 ft.....	35		
Privet—California, 1 to 1½ ft.....	15	1 00	5 00
California, 2 to 3 ft.....	20	1 50	8 00
Quince—(Pyrus Japonica)—Scar-			
let, 1 to 2 ft.....	25	2 00	10 00
Snowberry—White and Red			
fruited, 2 to 3 ft.....	25	2 00	
Spireas—In variety, 2 to 3 ft.....	25	2 00	15 00
Golden-leaved, 2 to 3 ft.....	35	3 00	

	each	10	100
Tamarix—Africana, 3 to 4 ft.....	\$ 25	\$2 00	\$
Tree Peonies—Banksii, 1 year...	75	6 00	
Banksii, 2 years.....	1 00	8 00	
Viburnum—Snowball, 2 to 3 ft.....	25	2 00	
Plicatum (Japanese), 1½ to 2 ft.	35	3 00	
Highbush Cranberry, 2 to 3 ft...	30	2 50	
Weigelia—In variety, 2 to 3 ft.....	25	2 00	
Variegated-leaved, 2 to 3 ft.....	30	2 50	
White flowering, 2 to 3 ft.....	35	3 00	

CLIMBING VINES—Described on p. 25.

	each	10	100
Ampelopsis—American Ivy.....	20	1 50	
Veitchii—(Japanese Ivy).....	25	2 00	
Aristolochia—Siphon (Dutchman's Pipe).....	35		
Bignonia—(Trumpet Flower) Radicans, Scarlet.....	25	2 00	
Clematis—Virginica, Flammula, Coccinea, Crispata.....	25	2 00	
Jackmanii, Henrui, Kermisina, etc., 2 years.....	60	5 00	
Jackmanii, Henrui, Kermisina, etc., 3 years.....	75	6 50	
Honeysuckle—Scarlet Trumpet, Halleana, Monthly Fragrant, etc.....	20	1 50	
Ivy—English	20	1 50	
Wisteria—Chinese Blue, 2 years..	25	2 00	
Chinese White.....	50		

EVERGREEN TREES—Described on p. 25.

	each	10	100
Arbor Vitæ—American, 8 to 12 in.	15	1 00	4 00
American, 12 to 18 inches.....	25	2 00	7 00
American, 2 to 3 ft.....	50	4 00	16 00
Hovey's Golden, 18 to 24 inches.	50	4 00	
Siberian, 1 to 2 feet.....	50		
Tom Thumb, 12 to 15 inches.....	50		
Fir, Silver—American Balsam, 2 to 3 ft.....	50	4 00	
Frazerii, 12 to 15 inches.....	50		
Nordmaniana, 15 to 18 inches...	75		
Juniper—Irish, 3 to 4 ft.....	75	6 00	
Virginia (Red Cedar) 2 to 3 ft....	60	5 00	
Pine—Austrian, 2 to 3 ft.....	50	4 00	30 00
Austrian, 12 to 15 inches	30	2 00	15 00
Montana Dwarf, 12 to 15 inches.	35	2 50	
Scotch, 1½ to 2 ft.....	50	4 00	
White, 1½ to 2 ft.....	50	4 00	
Retinospora—Plumosa, 2 to 3 ft...	50		
Plumosa Aurea, 2 to 3 ft.....	75		
Spruce—Norway, 10 to 15 inches...	15	1 00	6 00
Norway, 2 to 3 ft.....	40	3 00	18 00
Hemlock, 12 to 18 inches.....	40	3 00	20 00
Colorado Blue, 12 to 15 inches...	1 00		
Yew—Elegantissima, 15 to 20 inches.....	1 00		
Irish, 15 to 20 inches.....	1 00		

EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

	each	10	100
Ashberry—(Mahonia)—Holly-leaved, 1 to 1½ ft.....	40		
Azalea—Amoenia, 12 to 15 inches.	50		

	each	10	100
Box—(Buxus)—Tree Box, 8 to 12 inches.....	\$ 25	\$2 00	\$
Tree Box, Variegated, 6 to 10 inches.....	35		
Dwarf Box, 4 to 6 inches.....	10	60	4 00
Holly—Silver Queen, 6 to 10 in....	1 00		
English, 10 to 12 inches.....	35		
Rhododendrons — Catawbiense			
Seedling, 12 inches.....	75		
Catawbiense Seedling, 2 ft.....	1 00		
Choice Grafted Varieties, 1½ ft.	1 25		
Choice Grafted Varieties, 2 ft...	1 75		

ROSES—Dormant Plants—Described on p. 26.

	each	10	100
Hybrid Perpetual—2 years.....	25	2 00	15 00
La France, Vick's Caprice.....	30	2 50	
Marg. Dickson, new.....	40		
Climbing Roses—2 years.....	25	2 00	
Crimson Rambler, Empress of China.....	35		
Yellow Rambler—Green pot plants only, at.....	50		
Moss Roses—2 years.....	25	2 00	
Tree Roses—4 to 5 ft. trunks.....	1 00		

HEDGE PLANTS.

	each	10	100
Osage Orange—1 year, per 1,000, \$3.00.....			50
Osage Orange—2 years, per 1,000, \$4.00.....			65
Honey Locust—1 year, per 1,000, \$5.00.....			75
Honey Locust—2 years, per 1,000, \$7.50.....			1 00
See also Berberry, Quince and Privet among Deciduous Shrubs.			
Also Arbor Vitæ, Spruce and Juniper among Evergreens.			

HARDY PLANTS AND BULBS.

	each	10	100
Achillea, Anemone Japonica.			
Alba, and Rubra, Astilbes, Delphinium, Dicentra, Dictamus, Eulalie Zebrina and Variegata, Funkia Alba, Helianthus, Hollyhocks, Iris, Phlox assortment, Tritoma Uvaria, Yucca Filamentosa.....			20 1 50
Lilies—Auratum (Gold Banded) Speciosum, Rubrum and Roseum.....	25	2 00	
Speciosum Album.....	35		
Lily of the Valley.....	10	50	3 00
Paeonies in variety.....	25	2 00	

TENDER BULBS AND TUBERS.

	each	10	100
Caladium, Escul.....	15	1 20	
Cannas, 10 varieties.....	15	1 00	
Cannas, choice Dwarf French.....	20	1 50	
Dahlias, fine assortment.....	25	2 00	
Gladiolus, mixed, fine.....	10	60	3 00
Gladiolus, named varieties.....	15	1 00	6 00
Maderia Vines, Tigridia and Tuberous.....	10	60	3 00

LEWIS ROESCH, NURSERYMAN, FREDONIA, N. Y.

Endorsed by 46 States, Territories and Provinces.

Ala.	Vines came in good condition. Am well pleased with them.	F. H. Young
Ark.	Vines came all O. K. They were as fine as I ever saw.	W. D. Smith
Cali.	Currants came in good order and am well pleased.	Ben. Herzog
Conn.	Trees, Vines, etc., came safely and I am more than pleased.	Mrs. J. Boden
Del.	Your stock has always been in fine order.	M. H. Beckwith
Fla.	Your vines are the best I ever saw.	V. M. Fulcher
Ca.	Prices are satisfactory and vines fine.	S. W. Peck
Idaho	All the 550 vines I got of you grew splendidly.	Mrs. Laura Ake
Ill.	Trees received in good shape. All satisfactory.	J. H. Clodfelter
Ind.	Very well pleased. Sorry we did not order more.	S. Hugel & Son
I. T.	Vines came in good time and good condition.	J. E. Reynolds
Ia.	Chautauqua Gooseberry is giving excellent satisfaction.	M. J. Graham
Kan.	Your fruits are the best and finest that come to this State.	C. Zingheim
Ky.	Plants came in splendid condition, are very nice and packing just right.	J. M. Shotwell
La.	I am very much pleased with the rose bushes.	F. L. Bender
Me.	Took first premium on grapes from vines bought of you.	A. Troth
Md.	More than pleased with the entire order as to price and quality.	F. C. Philpitt
Mass.	Trees arrived in excellent condition. Your packing is the best.	E. E. Bacon
Mich.	Trees to hand and they are a fine lot.	L. M. Cleveland
Minn.	Your vines are the finest I ever handled.	W. A. Brunson
Miss.	Vines received, and they are the finest I ever saw.	Mrs. L. I. Ford
Mo.	Your stock is always first-class and true to name.	George King
Mont.	Your trees arrived to-day. They are the finest I ever saw.	George W. Walter
Neb.	Your vines are the nicest I ever saw, and every one grew.	Henry Dan
N. H.	Trees and vines came in good condition and are satisfactory.	G. H. Harris
N. J.	Your vines are doing finely and I cannot say too much for your stock.	P. E. Souder
N. M.	I never expect another lot so satisfactory in every way.	A. M. Whitcomb
N. Y.	Trees received and set. They were the finest I ever saw.	H. M. Tracy
N. C.	Your goods are very cheap and always in finest condition.	J. G. Shannonhouse
Ohio	I can recommend your firm to my neighbors with pleasure.	L. Nighswander
Oklahoma	The unequaled quality of your vines reflects credit on you.	J. A. Weiss
Ore.	Vines came all right and are the best stock I have ever seen.	Henry Booth
Pa.	Received your trees in best condition. A fine lot and best packed.	F. X. Blumle
R. I.	Plants, trees and vines came in splendid shape.	J. B. Peck
S. D.	I never had any vines do as well as yours.	C. M. Yegge
Tenn.	Vines came in good order. You are an adept in packing.	Mrs. E. Wadley
Tex.	Shrubbery received in good order and am much pleased with all.	C. A. Bryan
Utah	Vines perfectly satisfactory. First-class in every respect.	J. A. Goodhue
Vt.	Thanks for extra good trees. Blackberries were best we ever planted.	Mrs. C. M. Rice
Va.	Trees were satisfactory and hope to trade with you again.	J. H. Lupton
Wash.	Received vines all right, the finest I ever bought.	Wm. Hart
W. Va.	The Chautauqua Gooseberry is superior to anything we have.	W. Va. Agr. Exp. Sta.
Wis.	Stock came through in fine condition.	L. G. Kellogg
Ont.	Your vines are the best I had from any one by a long way.	Levi F. Selleck
Que.	Such fine plants! I can with pleasure recommend your house.	L. Pasche
B. C.	The 300 vines all grew without exception. They are so robust.	George Mundock

We have received thousands of such, not one of which has been solicited.

What Our Neighbors Say of Us.

The "Censor," Fredonia, N. Y., May 6, 1896, said:

"50 CARLOADS.—That means a good many wagon loads of trees, plants and vines, but Lewis Roesch has shipped that many from Fredonia to all parts of the world this spring. All are glad to see Mr. Roesch prosper, for he is a first-class citizen and a reliable business man in every way. He now employs sixty men besides his office force, packing, shipping and putting out new stock."

ATTENTION.

Special attention is directed—

1st. To *LOWER PRICES* on nearly all our stock, and particularly on Grape Vines, Currants and Gooseberries, amounting in some cases to nearly 50 per cent. from last year's price list. Our stock is unsurpassed and equal to the best we ever grew. We can furnish fruit trees, grape vines, currants and gooseberries in car load lots if desired. Never before could orchards and vineyards be started with such good advantage as just now, and we hope our friends will take advantage of the situation and order liberally.

2nd. To the *FREEDOM FROM VERMIN AND DISEASE* of our trees, vines and plants, as certified by the State Deputy Inspector, V. H. Lowe, Geneva, N. Y. See foot of page 21.

3rd. To the unsolicited testimonials from all over this country and Canada, as well as from our nearby neighbors. See 3d cover page.

ORDER SHEET.

Please use this blank in making out an order, and be sure to name grade as well as price and amount on each item.

P. O. State Date 1897.

LEWIS ROESCH, Fredonia, N. Y.

Dear Sir—Enclosed please find P. O. Order, Express Order, Draft, Cash, Postage Stamps, \$..... for which you will please send by Mail, Express, Freight, on or aboutnext, the following articles, addressed as follows:

Name.....

Post, Express or Freight Office,.....

County,.....State,.....

~~Only~~ Only amounts less than one dollar may be sent in Postage Stamps. One, five and ten cent stamps preferred. (Cross out such words above as are not needed to make the proper order.)

If your order does not require all the space on this sheet, I would thank you to mention the names and addresses of some of your friends interested in fruits and flowers, and who buy trees, vines and plants.

